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The BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Sunday Edition

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XX NO. 8 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

SPLIT IN RANKS OF AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS

INDIA GIVEN SPURIOUS FEDERATION

No Responsibility At Centre, And No Positive Powers

PRINCES AS BALLAST

Irremovable Ministers And "Glorified Financial Clerk"

Governor-General, 'Greatest King That Ever Lived'

What is the White Paper? What boons does it confer on India? Does it mean a step advance or a step backward? These and other sundry questions were covered by Mr. M. A. Jinnah in his lecture, entitled "Constitutional Reforms and India" in the Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday evening,—delivered under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood.

PILLARS OF W. P.

Mr. Jinnah outlined his lecture under three headings, which, he said, were the pillars or the fundamental principles underlying the White Paper, viz., (1) All-India Federation, (2) Responsibility at the Centre, and (3) Reservations and Safeguards.

Mr. Jinnah explained at the outset that he was misrepresented by some people that he was against the All-India Federation. He asked if it was the Federation at all which was given in the White Paper? He had come to the conclusion that it was not a Federation. He did not think that there were many people who would be opposed to the Federation, provided it was real, genuine and proper one. India was given a Federation unknown to history or constitutions. Even the Secretary of State for India admitted that: "it was a kind of constitution".

PRINCES AS BALLAST.

Referring to the Federation, he said, the Indian Princes were asked for that purpose to transfer to the Crown their powers and jurisdiction. The States had to signify what powers and jurisdiction they would transfer to the Federation. The Indian Princes were not willing to transfer their powers and jurisdiction, as they were not inclined to part with them. The fact of the matter was, said Mr. Jinnah, that the Indian Princes were made a ballast against progressive enlistment of the nationalist element and to make the Government more secure. The Indian Princes to-day were the subjects of the Governor-General in Council. There were atleast three Indian members on the Governor-General's Council to safeguard the Indian Princes' rights and interests as Indians. Under the new constitution, the Indian Princes would be etnirely at the mercy of the Viceroy. The Federation could not work smoothly, and it would create ill-will. As it is, Indians were divided, and the Federaton would be one more additional source of division.

"OUR GUESTS FOR 5 YEARS."

Mr. Jinnah then came to the Ministry and said: "You cannot dismiss the Ministry unless you got two-thirds of the votes of both the Houses and even then Ministry cannot resign although a vote of 'No-confidence' is passed. Once the Ministry is formed they will be our guests for five years." (Laughter).

Referring to the "Responsibility at the Centre" Mr. Jinnah said: "the more I read the White Paper, the less I see the responsibility." They had no responsibility or control at the Central Legislature. They had not positive but negative powers. The defence and external affairs were reserved subjects, and the responsibilities were vested with the Governor-General. At present there were three Indians at least to consider important questions like Indianisation and Army in the Governor-General's Council. Under the White Paper, the defence and external affairs would not be discussed by Indians. Then at present three Indian members of the Governor-General's Council had six eyes against eight eyes of the European members to watch the finance of India.

GLORIFIED FINANCIAL CLERK.

Under the new constitution, India would have a Finance Minister, whom if they liked might even call Chancellor of Exchequer. But the question was what were his powers? He would be merely as adviser, and his salary would be fixed by the Viceroy. He could not make a single proposal regarding finance, and if he did not listen to the advice of the Financial Adviser, his boss, he would be chucked off (Laughter). He could be well called a glorified Financial Clerk to carry out the behests of his master, the Financial Adviser. Then all the powers rested with the Governor-General, whether emergency or of special responsibility. He could be well called the "greatest King that ever lived".

WHAT LORD IRWIN SAID.

Lord Reading in the House of Lords, referring to the White Paper said, it conferred great powers on Indians which would be captured by the Congress, to which Lord Irwin replied: "No, no, the Ministers won't like to lose their jobs, and they won't also like to go against their own friend, the Viceroy (Laughter).

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said: "Under the reforms, the three Indians will form the Cabinet to discharge the first mortgage of India. They will pay the army bill, they will pay the interests on debts and they will pay the Services. The I.C.S., of course, will be under the Secretary of State for India.

"If there is a surplus budget it is all right, if not they will tax their own people to discharge the first mortgage (Laughter). That was the responsibility the White Paper gave India. It was like a bus which is missed, and you take the other bus of the Government which takes you to the opposite direction and brings you back to the original spot after quarter of a century.

Sir Samuel Hoare is a nice and able man, but there is not much to choose between him and Mr, Churchill. Once when heckled in the House of Commons regarding the utterance of a Viceroy that India would get Dominion Status, Sir Samuel Hoare explained that the passage in question did not go beyond Dominion Status as a next step, or a next step but one.' It did not bring Dominion Status any more than it was already. Every Indian now knows to what limit Government are prepared to go. The White Paper makes the intention of the Government perfectly clear."

UNITY URGED.

Mr. Jinnah appealed to the leaders to bring about unity in India, otherwise the White Paper would be a settled fact, as it clearly nnd conspicuously defined the limits the British Government were prepared to go to give Dominion Status to India.

THE WOES OF BIHAR

Sirdar Vallabhbhai's Constant Anxiety

Dr. Chandulal Desai was released from Nasik Central Jail on Thursday. For the last five months Dr. Chandulal was a companion of Sardar Vallabhbhai.

In an interview to a representative of "The Chronicle" Dr. Chandulal said:—

As soon as Sirdar Vallabhbhai read about the Bihar earthquake in the papers he was almost dumb founded and had tears in his eyes. He said that he had moved in these parts and had met personally the people who were some of the gentlest by temperament in the whole of India. Since the earthquake not a day has passed without his remembering poignantly the miseries of Bihar. The first thing he reads in the papers is the Behar news.

The general condition of his health is fairly good, but he is still suffering from nose trouble and toothache. He even cannot chew on one side of the mouth.

JAPAN ON THE ALERT

Control Of Export And Import Trade

COUNTERBLAST TO STEPS OF SOME COUNTRIES

TOKIO, Feb. 24.

It is learned the Japanese Government are drafting legislation to control the export and import trade and revise the tariff rates.

It is understood the action is being taken in view of the steps that are being adopted by some countries to check imports of Japanese merchandise.—Reuter.

A. I. C. C. MEETING MUST BE CALLED

Sind Leader On "Present Morass Of Despondency"

KARACHI, Feb. 23.

"It is now high time that Mahatma Gandhi called a meeting of the All India Congress Committee to review the whole position, in light of the general weariness of the leaders and workers to evolve a programme of work best suited to the present morass of despondency," remarked Swami Govindanand, a prominent Congress Leader of Sind in an interview to the "United Press."

Swamiji added:—"This question has become all the more urgent, when one by one all the Congress leaders are retiring from politics and demoralisation in the country is at its height."—United Press

ON HORNS OF DILEMMA

Hesitation To Abide By Pledge

FEAR OF PLANS PROVING ABORTIVE

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

The United Press understands from a reliable source that many millowners who, though they have signed the pledge of the Association, are at least for the present against the inauguration of the wage-cut plan, and it is tsated that the idea of cutting the wages of labour has been postponed.

The millowners, who are not members of the Association and who are in a flourishing condition, are hesitating to abide by the pledge, and, therefore; the millowners who favour wage-cut fear that without the concerted action of all the millowners their plans migh prove abortive.

Moreover of late there has been a good demand for Ahmedabad cloth and some of the mills are stated to have transacted good forward business.—United Press.

LABOUR OFFER TO MILLOWNERS

"Ready To Abide By Decisions Of Arbitration Board

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

"If the Mill owners understand their own interest and if they want to preserve the present good relations existing between them and labour, it is best for them to stick to the policy of arbitration followed up till now. Any attempt to disregard this policy will lead to disorganisation and ruin of the textile industry," says the "Majur Sandesh," the organ of the local Labour Association in a leading article.

The article further says that Labour Association has never done anything against the decision of the Board of arbitration, but on the contrary they have strictly observed all decisions.

"They are even to-day ready to abide by the decision of Arbitration Board."—United Press.

Calcutta.—Rathindra Gangully and two others arrested in connection with the find of arms and ammunitions near Sealdah station were discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday but were immediately re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

ITALO-GERMAN TENSION

Independence Of Austria Issue

PROVIDING FOR OUTLET TO SEA FOR AUSTRIA HUNGARY

ROME, Feb. 24

The Italo-German tension is very acute. The bone of contention is not only independence of Austria, but the whole economic settlement of the Danube Valley States. The Italian proposals in this connection, which was discussed by Sgt. Suvich, the Italian Under Secretary of State, at Vienna and Budapest, provide for an outlet to the sea for Austria-Hungary through Trieste, probably also Fiume. The independence of Austria is an essential condition of the scheme.

SGR. SUVICH IN VIENNA.

Vienna.—Sgr. Suvich arrived from Budapest, and it is understood he will see Capt. Dollfuss in the afternoon.—Reuter.

CAPT. EDEN IN ROME

Disarmament Talk Begins On Monday

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, Feb. 24.

The Lord Privy Seal Capt. Eden arrived in the afternoon from Berlin and is expected to stay until 28-2, when he returns to London.

Disarmament talks begin on 26-2, upon return of the Foreign Under Secretary Sgr. Suvich from his visit to Budapest.

Rs. 1,60,000 SENT TO BIHAR

On Saturday the Three Papers Fund had reached the total of

Rs. 1,64,500

The 16th instalment of Rs. 10,000 was sent to the Bihar Central Relief Committee on Saturday thus bringing the total amount sent to date to Rs. 1,60,000.

Only Rs. 36,000 remains to be collected to make up 2 Lakhs. Rs. 1500 Was received on Saturday.

Ry. Budget Passed Without A Penny's Cut

Tactics Of Sir Joseph In Generalising When Vote In Doubt

Will Sir J. Bhore Be First Governor Of New Orissa Province And Will Cuttack Station Have Decent Platform

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, February 24.

When the guillotine was applied, it was five, this afternoon. The Railway Budget again was passed without a penny's cut. This record was created last year, but this year a new record has been created that Government found its task so easy that Sir Joseph Bhore made all speeches, and neither Mr. P. R. Rau nor Mr. C. P. Colvin were asked to intervene in the debate even once. Perhaps Sir Joseph Bhore thought that his generalizations would meet the purpose when a vote was not in doubt.

PLATFORM FOR CUTTACK STATION.

The House, at any rate, staged the exciting scene towards the end, thanks to Mr. B. Das's Parliamentary tactics. The question was for providing a platform for Cuttack station, and Sir Joseph thought there was "no ground" for such a platform. Mr. Das reported that when Sir J. Bhore becomes the Governor of the new Orissa Province where would he land on the ground. The House cheered Mr. Das and the President finding that every member had previously withdrawn the motion "in view of the satisfactory nature" of Government reply "would withdraw the motion.

Mr. Das did not, and all parties, including the European, joined in demanding division. However, soon Government whips went round and managed the situation so that the only chance of dividing the House was lost, and thereafter all money was voted.

A SMALL SCENE

There was a small scene, o-day, when Mr. Joshi refused to proceed with his speech after Sir Abdur Rahim as Chairman had given ruling that he could not discuss any matter other than that put in brackets, defining the aim of the cut. Mr. Joshi declared that the indication in bracket was not obligatory, but only as a matter of courtesy, so that Government members might not be in the dark as to the point to be discussed. Mr. Joshi as the oldest member of the House knew his ground, but the Chairman said his ruling must be obeyed, so Mr. Joshi did not proceed further with the matter.

Another matter of interest was that the so-called rural group of Mr. Krishnamacharya acted to-day in demanding lower freights on agricultural produce.

GUILLOTINE APPLIED AFTER EXCITING INCIDENT

CHANGE IN APPEALS.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad through cut motions suggested a drastic change in the system of appeals.

Mr. Joshi, Sardar Santsingh, Sir Henry Gidney, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Pandit Sen and Mr. Laichand Navalrai all spoke, and related their individual grievances, and held that the existing rules were insufficient and required revision.

Sir Joseph Bhore replied that it would be impossible without the breakdown of the machinery to allow a greater number of appeals, especially as there were 400,000 employees on State railways alone. Despite the fact that according to the present rules, no appeals lay with the Railway Board, several members of the Board called for papers and investigated the matters.

For his part he enquired into all the cases, and found that the agents and the local authorities concerned had done full justice. Sir Joseph added that on the suggestion of the Railwaymen's Federation some amendments and rules were under their active considerations, and he hoped that if those changes were made, the staff would receive further protection.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad withdrew his motion.

As there were only a few minutes for guillotine to be applied, Mr. S. C. Mitra hastily read out the grievances of railway press employees through a cut motion which was also withdrawn.

FIRST CLASS STATION FOR CUTTACK.

Only two minutes were left, when Mr. B. Das moved a cut motion, and briefly said that Cuttack which would be the capital of New Orissa Province had no platform and immediate steps should be taken for the construction of a first-class station.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that he was not prepared to give any hope.

Amidst laughter, Mr. Das said, "If you become the first Governor of Orissa where will you get down, Sir?" "I do not withdraw the motion." (Several members including members of the European Group: "Don't withdraw, we will support you).

After the division bell, however, the Opposition did not press the motion.

The President applied the guillotine and all the demands were adopted.

The House adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Assembly resumed to-day discussion on demands for grants. Mr. Maswood Ahmed moved a hundred Rupees cut. He complained that freights on the agricultural produce were unreasonable and that railways were run either for the benefit of the Army or of the British capitalists and exporters.

REDUCE FREIGHTS

Raja Bahadur Krishmacharya joined issues with Mr. Maswood

(Continued on page 4)

CASTOR OIL METHOD TRIED IN LONDON TOO?

What Fascists Did To One Of Their Party Who Disclosed Secret

Sensational Story Of Assault And Forced Swallowing Of Castor Oil

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

An amazing story was told at the Westminster Police Court of an alleged assault by a number of Fascists on a member named Richardson, who is reported to have revealed information concerning the movement to a newspaper. The prosecution alleged Mr. Richardson was taken to the office of the Chief of Staff, was abused, deprived of the membership badge, then taken to a cellar, assaulted, forced to swallow half a pint of castor oil, and, before release, was told to say the injuries were the result of an accident "or he would get something worse."

Mr. Richardson informed the police. He was removed to hospital. His injuries were fairly serious, stomach-pump revealing a harmful quantity of castor oil.

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

CHHATRAPATI CINETONE

Presents

Mighty Mythological Extravaganza

Kurukshetra

(HINDI-VERSION)

Director — SARDAR BALASAHEB YADAV

Featuring:

BALA SAHEB YADAV—JOSHI—BHONSLE
ANASUYA—SHARDA—SHALINI and others

16 Melodious Songs—Horrid war Atmosphere
Black Magic and Trick Scenes
Forceful Dialogues—Enchanting Dances

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'SAINT TULSIDAS'

Featuring

G. N. JOSHI (of H. M. VOICE FAME),
SHANTA KUMARI, JAMNA, MADHAO, FATMA.

Feast of Melodious Songs!

STRIKING SITUATIONS—GRIPPING STORY—
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DEVOTION and LOVE!

Commencing from 3RD March

AT YOUR FAVOURITE THEATRE

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AT IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE CHARMING INDIAN DANCES

of RAGINI DEVI and GOPINATH

IN THE SHOW OF SHOWS

Vasavadatta

Released by

AJANTA CINETONE

The Gripping Drama of Love and Sacrifice.
Directed by: R. Y. ALTEKAR
Starring
BIBBO, SOHONI & PADMA SHALIGRAM
It will charm Every Lover of Indian Music and Dance
Daily 3 shows at 5-30; 8 and 10 P.M.
To-day Extra Show at 3 p.m,

Adorable is the word for this joyous, exhilarating, roguish romance with music

PALACE

Near Byculla Station,
6-30 & 10 P.M,
Sat., Sun., Wed. Thurs. 4 p.m. Matinee
Sunday Morning Show 10-30 A.M.
JANET GAYNOR
HENRY GARAT
in
"ADORABLE"
(Fox's reply to "Love-Parade")
3——SONG HITS——3

RUNNING 2ND GLORIOUS WEEK
MADAN'S HIT OF THE SEASON
GREATEST Urdu Talkie

SAKHI LOOTERA

Featuring Beautiful MISS KAJJAN PATIENCE COOPER, KERAWALA, YUSUF, EFFENDI, ETC.
AT
GLOBE TALKIES

SANDHURST ROAD.
Time 5-15, 8, and 10-45
Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 'clock.
Coming
MALATI MADHAV
& TURKI—SHER

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

To Let—Moderate rent High-class Rooms and Garages, Shops, Godowns at Simplex Building, Pawvala Street, near Krishna Cinema, Girgaum. Apply to Madhowji Thakersey & Sons, Govind Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market, or by phone to No. 22937.

1. PERSONAL

Mahmoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at 3rd Floor, Lansdowne House, behind Regal Theatre, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 Questions to be spiritually solved in your presence. (2025).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Man.—Well experienced in cotton, silver, gold business, with best knowledge of English stating salary required. Apply Box No. 2032, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted District Manager on Rs. 40 for order supplying Dept. Apply with 2 annas stamps for full particulars to Investor's Corporation, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. (7993).

'HUNGER MARCHERS' REFUSED HEARING

Premier Says Deputation Could Do Service To Unemployed

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The Premier refused to receive a deputation of "hunger marchers" to state their case against the Unemployment Bill. The letter of refusal says the deputation can do no service to the unemployed. The "Communist" purpose of these marches is common knowledge."

The letter adds that the Unemployment Bill now before the House of Commons will facilitate the more satisfactory treatment of the whole question of unemployment.—Reuter.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN BALURGHAT

BALURGHAT, Feb. 23.

Several houses of the town were yesterday simultaneously searched by the police but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found. It is understood, the searches were made in connection with the recent gun theft. Several youths of the town were taken to the local thana but some of them were let off after their statements had been recorded.

Sudhangshu Chatterjee, Shyampada Khan, Samarendra Guha, Saiful Hogue and Dwijendra Sarkar who were arrested in this connection have been released today on a bail of Rs. 200 each.—United Press.

MRS. MUNSHI FOR DEHRA DUN

To Preside Over Kanya Gurukul Convocation

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, the Secretary of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh, is going to Dehra Dun to preside over the convocation of Kanya Gurukul Mahavidyalaya on the 1st March, 1934, and on her way back she is stopping at Delhi to meet the Swadeshi workers.

BRITISH BUDGET PROSPECTS

Chancellor Warns People Against High Expectations

LONDON, Feb. 23

A warning against too high expectations in the budget, was uttered by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in a speech at Plymouth.

Mr. Chamberlain said nobody was more anxious than he to mitigate the heavy burden of taxation and restore the cuts in pay, as soon and as far as he could, when he felt he could safely do so with due regard to the soundness of the country's finances. But certain charges continued to increase automatically and next year they were bound to cost more than the present.

Then the position of our defence forces must be considered. Reductions in expenditure by the postponement of building and stores could not be indefinitely continued.

Referring to the outcry for a larger Air Force, Mr. Chamberlain remarked that the aeroplane was no substitute for the cruiser. —Reuter's Special.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Large Enquiries For Indian Products

LONDON, Feb. 23

A week's experience of the British Industries Fair indicates that enquiries for orders are well maintained, although they are not in excess of last year's. A noticeable feature however is the larger number of enquiries from the Continent.

Indian magnesite has drawn close attention, and orders for it have been received from the Continent and the United States.

Fruit syrups, and cashew nuts have also brought trade enquiries. —Reuter.

MRS. MASSIE DIVORCED

RENO, Feb 23.

Mrs. Massie has been granted a divorce on grounds of "extreme mental cruelty."—Reuter.

(Mrs. Massie is the wife of Lt. Massie of the M. S. Navy, who was acquitted of murder in the "Honolulu Honour Slaying Case," which created a tremendous sensation some time back.)

WHY SHE IS DIVORCING.

Mrs Thalia Massie who figured in the sensational Honolulu "honour staying" case in 1932, has filed a suit for divorce against her husband Lieut. Thomas H. Massie of the United States Navy. Mrs. Massie who arrived in Reno early in January emphasised that the divorce was being filled at the request of husband and, that it had no connection with the Honolulu case.—Reuter's Special).

Shroff Plans For Brighter Bombay

Industry Must Harness 'Varsity Talents

Speaking upon the subject, "What is the Industrial Future of Bombay" in the Bombay Looks Ahead series at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Saturday evening, Mr. A. D. Shroff said in part: "I have set myself a rather difficult question, particularly in view of the exceptional circumstances created as a result of an unprecedented crisis in the cotton textile industry of Bombay, through which we passed last September, and of which we have not yet seen the last. On the top of a prolonged depression and industrial paralysis, which have considerably under-mined the long-enjoyed prosperity of this city, came that crisis, which has in a certain sense shaken the very foundation of the industrial structure of this city. I can therefore, only make bold to forecast the industrial future of Bombay on the basis of certain factors, which I consider as indispensable if the industrial future of this city is to be ensured.

WIDE-SPREAD MISERY.

"Whilst one speaks of Bombay's industries, one mainly has in view the cotton textile industry, which has for years past given employment directly to about 200,000 people, and to a larger number indirectly, as a result of the various allied trades and similar industries being dependent upon the continued existence of the cotton textile industry. When it is realised, therefore, that more than one-third of the cotton mills of Bombay have remained closed for some weeks past now, it cannot but mean widespread misery and unemployment to a substantial portion of the inhabitants of this city, and particularly that section of the inhabitants who are the least capable of bearing continued hardship for any appreciable length of time. If, therefore, the industrial future of this city is to be placed on a surer footing, some of the most important causes leading towards the present-day deplorable plight require to be studied and remedies devised.

UNFORTUNATE ATTITUDE.

"It is rather unfortunate," said Mr. Shroff, "that the attitude of self-complacency has been allowed to persist too long in the conduct of our principal industry, with the result that the gradual loss of ground over a period of years has brought us to a stage where there is the serious danger of this City being permanently reduced to a second or third rate industrial centre in the country. No country, city, or community can for evermore continue to thrive on its past glory and it is high time that persons in control of our industrial destiny realised the gravity of the situation. Nobody can dispute the genius, enterprise, and the indefatigable efforts of our industrial stalwarts in the past, who have left behind them imperishable memories in the shape of our industries. But their memories are to-day threatened with the danger of effacement if their present-day successors are not to bestir themselves immediately to consolidate the position of the industry by realising that, amidst very severe competition, both international and domestic, Bombay can only keep its head above water by not relaxing its efforts or its enterprise.

WHAT IS INDUSTRIAL FUTURE?

"Two important sources of assistance have been at the disposal of our principal industry, viz., the protection afforded by the state in the shape of higher import duties against our foreign competitors, and secondly, the irresistible wave of Swadeshism in the country which, perhaps in recent years, has afforded to the industry a more effective protection than the tariff wall. It is possible that the tariff wall has not been raised sufficiently high to protect the industry, but no measure of protection can be adequate and fruitful, unless the industry is managed at reasonable efficiency. Whilst I do fully recognise that the present plight of this city's industries is due to numerous factors, one cannot help feeling that one of the most important of these is the low standard of efficiency in management. I would not, therefore, be considered unfair if I ask for a measure of protection against inefficiency. The Cotton Textile Tariff Board report, which has been published recently, contains a very interesting chapter, viz., chapter 4, and if our industrialists will only take to heart the recommendations of the Tariff Board, it will not be very long before our industries will have crossed one of the most difficult hurdles they are facing to-day.

SWADESHI.

"The industrial future of India and of this city will be considerably ensured through exploitation of the Swadeshi sentiment in the country in the right and proper manner. What I have in view is that, mere sentiment cannot provide a continued market for our industrial output unless our manufacturers strive their best not only to cheapen the prices of their products, but also to ensure the right quality of the goods supplied. To my mind one main factor, which has worked as a handicap on our industry in Bombay, is the very rigid, inelastic and orthodox attitude of our manufacturers in regard to the changing needs and requirements of the consumer. To be successful, the manufacturer ought to follow the consumer and it is really futile to expect the consumer to be satisfied with only those qualities and types of cloths, which the manufacturer produces. "Better salesmanship" in short, ought to be the motto of our industrialists.

"Time has also come when it is necessary to emphasise the very close and intimate connection that should exist between our University and the industries of this city.

CHEAP POWER

"In order, both to ensure continuance of existing industries in the city and to attract new ones, one of the essential requirements, to my mind, is the supply of cheap electric power. I have seen weighty opinions expressed, that the use of electric power is not, on balance, economical, compared to the use of steam power. In this connection I cannot help referring to the very commendable efforts made by the management of the three hydro-electric concerns of Bombay in recently adopting a new rating basis, enabling the industrial consumer to determine his own cost for the power supply. According, however, to the requirements of the license held by these companies, they cannot directly supply power to consumers, who cannot consume at least 500,000 units per year. For small consumers, therefore, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. is responsible for the supply of power. One often comes across complaints from the potential consumers of power under the limit of 500,000 units per year, that the rates offered by the Bombay Tramways Co. are not in the least attractive. If, therefore, new industries are to be attracted to the city of Bombay, I consider it of imperative importance that Government ought energetically to look into the question of the rates charged by the Tramways Co. for the supply of industrial power, or by modifying the license held by the three hydro-electric concerns in so far as to reduce the minimum quantity of power that they supply from, say, half a million to a quarter million units.

PROSPERITY OF B. E. S. T.

"The cost of living in the city is also a factor, which cannot be ignored. In this connection also it is very necessary to draw attention to the rates charged by the Bombay Tramways Co. in regard to the supply of electric energy for domestic consumption. The burden of the electricity tax imposed by Government for the past three years has had to be borne entirely by the consumer in Bombay. It is a very scund and well accepted principle in working of public utility companies, that the increasing prosperity of the companies must be shared with the consumer. Looking closely into the working of the Bombay Tramways Co. for the past fifteen years, one is impressed with the practically uninterrupted increase in the prosperity of the company, without the company having made the slightest effort to share this prosperity with the consuming public.

Government have, I understand, adequate powers under the Electricity Act to safeguard the consumers against such unfair treatment, and I very strongly plead for immediate Government action to bring about a reduction in the charges made by the Tramways Co. which, I am sure, would prove an additional attraction for life in Bombay by causing a reduction in the cost of living. Rents of premises, particularly in the industrial area, also require some notice, and a moderate restriction on the landlords' avaricious tendencies may not prove ineffective in reducing the cost of living in the city.

POSITION OF LABOUR

There is another very important factor, which needs to be looked after, and that is, the position of labour vis-a-vis our industries. I am one of those who believe that the continuance of the same scale of wages which obtained during the post war boom, is not a fair condition for our industrialists to work in. Whilst I am not quite satisfied with the standard of living which the labourer enjoys in Bombay, it has unfortunately to be admitted that an industry cannot afford to face efficient foreign competition by maintaining a scale of wages which shows lower efficiency results. A very close and intimate understanding, therefore, between labour and management of industry is an essential prerequisite to the ensuring of the industrial future of Bombay. Labour also has to appreciate that employment can only flow out of continued prosperity for the industry. The capitalist cannot be expected to run the industries on a philanthropic basis where, after providing uninterrupted employment for the wage-earner, there is nothing left for him to pay both for his labour and for capital he has placed in the industry. Capitalists and labourers are both engaged in the same task of strengthening the nation's industrial position and it should not be difficult for these apparently conflicting interests to reach an understanding, which would stabilise industrial conditions in the city.

HIGH TAXATION

"I would refer to one more factor before closing, and that is, the enormous burden of taxation which has been pressing heavily upon the industries of this country in general and of Bombay in particular. The high municipal rates, the increased provincial taxation and the inflated scale of direct taxation imposed by the central government have combined practically to destroy all attraction for men with capital and enterprise to start new industries, or even to continue to run the existing industries."

ANCIENT IMAGES FOUND

Workers Digging Earth Find Historical Relics In Guptipara

GUPTIPARA (Hoogly), Feb. 23.

In the course of reconstruction work on the ancient site of Ayada, near Guptipara (Hoogly) several images of Siva and one of Ganesh were found while digging earth to lay the foundation of a temple attached to the main temple of Godess Kali Sarvamangala.

The site was inspected by a host of distinguished visitors including Rai Sahib M. C. Ghosh, and Sub-Divisional Officer, Chinsurah.

VERY OLD SITE.

Rai Bahadur Jaladhar Sen considered the site to be very old and thought there might be many other things underneath the ground. Pandit Vidyabhusan quoted reference to show that the site was an ancient one and said was undoubtedly on the banks of the Ganges where the ancient river Behula united with the wider stream. He supported Mr. Gauri Banerji that the name Ayda has been derived of Ganges in course of its changing courses from the place. It subsequently came to be known as "Ada-Daha" then "Ayadaha" and lastly "Ayada." There are several such lakes and at least one pretty big still in existence.

Temple bells rang and conches blew as the images were found which have since been removed inside the Kali temple where they are being worshipped by the local people.—United Press.

The Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Tribhovandas Jamnadas, an Honorary Bench Megistrate of Thana, has collected so far Rs. 850 for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in Bihar.

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BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Century Mills Shares Firm

BURMAS AND STEELS EASY

Bombay, Feb. 23.

The local share Bazar ruled quiet to-day with general long liquidation. The balance of the Century Mills was considered satisfactory which influenced some buying of these shares. Tata Steel shares also ruled easy on increased selling influenced by some reports. There was absence of any demand and Cement shares also suffered.

Century mill shares opened at Rs. 191 and after advancing to Rs. 202/8 closed at Rs. 201/4. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1366

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Bom. Dyeing 785, 55
Century 198, 202, 201
Central India 234, 33, 35
Colaba 73, 74
Crescent 8 8
Fazalbhoy 9-8
Kohinoor 126-14
New Great 115
Pearl 2-8
Simplex 78-2
Swadeshi 154, 53, 56
Bundi 26-14, 26-9
I. Cement 307, 3, 5, 3
T. Steel Dfd. 205, 3, 4 2, 3,
T. Steel Ord. 53-12, 6, 4, 8
B. Steam 265
B. Burma 424, 20, 18, 20, 418-2
Tata Hydro 145-10, 145-5
Andhra 1366, 61, 62, 60
Tram Ord. 139-6
Tata Power 943, 38, 35, 36, 33

and declined to Rs. 1360. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 943 and declined to Rs. 933/2. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 53/12 and declined to Rs. 53/8. Bombay Burma shares which were firm yesterday declined to Rs. 418/2 after opening at Rs. 424. Tata Steel Dfds. also lost two points and closed at Rs. 203/2. Shivrajpurs were easy at Rs. 16. Indian Cements declined Rs. 5 to Rs. 303/2. Bank Shares were steady. Imperials improved to Rs 1255 while Centrals were steady at Rs. 24/6.

TEXTILE MILLS,

Bombay, Feb. 24.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance	276 4
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	755 4
250 Bradbury	60 0
100 Century	201 4
100 Central India	235 0
100 Colaba	74 6
100 Coorla	62 8
100 Crescent	8 8
250 Currim	6 4
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-3
100 Elphinstone	2 0
250 Fazal	9 8
100 Finlay	68 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	106 14
1000 Hindustan	1,640 0
50 Kastoorchand	0 14
100 Indore	108 12
100 Khatau	55 8
100 Kohinoor	126 14
250 Laxmi	750 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	530 0
250 Model	47 8
50 Mysore	85 0
200 New Great	115 0
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
250 Pabani	3 8
250 Pearl	2 8
100 Phoenix	262 8
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2600 0
50 Simplex	78 2
100 Swadeshi	156 4
100 Swan	29 0
25 Tata	15 0
500 Vishnu	1437 8
1000 Western.....	731 4
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	91 0
25-50 Central	24 6
500 Imperial	1255 0
125-500 Imp. Country	311 4
50-100 India	105 8
5 Union.....	4-8-6
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	26 9
70 Gwalior	85 0
250 Indian	303 2
40 Katni Def	1115 0
100 Katni Ord	279 6
75 Okha	153 12
100 Punjab	16 13
100 Sahabad	289 6
70 United	65 12
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	10 14
15-75 New India	26 4
200 Oriental	3650 0
10-100 Vulcan	6 15
ELECTRIC	
10 Ahmedabad Old	141 4
1000 Andhra Valley	1360 0
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	139 6
100 Bom. Suburban	130 0
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	191 4
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	167 8
100 Tata Hydro	145 0
1000 Tata Power	933 2
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prantej	787 8
100 Ahr. Patty	114 0
100 C. Province	80 0
100 Dhon. Baramati	83 0
100 Gujarat	62 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	78 8
100 Pachora Jamner	77 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	81 4
500 Tapti Valley	742 8
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	16 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	203 2
75 Tata Steel Ordy	53 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	187 8
50 Belapur Sugar	171 4
100 Bombay Steam	265 10
125 Bom. Burma	418 2
50 Bom Burma Contry	144 6
8sh Br B Petrol	2-8-9
60 Bombay Telephone	85 4
100 Ind. Bleaching	131 4
100 Ind Radio Def.	508 12
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	460 0
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	9 6
30 Tata Construction	59 4
25 Tata Oil	18 2
PREF. SHARES.	
7 per cent Andhra Vly	1235 0
6 per cent Bom. Steam	270 10
7 per cent Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	461 4
5 per cent Central India (T.F.)	479 8
7 per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent Katni 2nd (T.F.)	131 4
7½ per cent Punjab Cement	14 0
7 per cent Tata Hydro	126 14
7½ per cent Tata Power	1251 4
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	164 6
1½ per cent Tata Steel 2nd (b)	115 8
5½ per cent Tata Mill (c)	17 4
7 per cent Vishnu	635 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 24.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3½ pc G P N Sett	86/10/6
3½ pc G P N Cash	86/10/9
4 pc 1960/70 Sett	100/8/6
4 pc 1960/70 Cash	100/10/0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	114/10/0
5 p.c. 1945 Cash	114/11/0
TAXFREES.	
4 pc 1953/63 Mysore	100/4
5 pc 1955 Mysore	113/12
5½ pc 1938 Mysore	109/4
6½ pc 1935 B D L	106/2/0
3½ p.c. 1947/50 Cash	96/1/0
4 pc 1934/37 Cash	100/12
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	102/6/0
4½ pc 1934 Cash	101/0/0
4½ p.c. 1955/60 Cash	106/12/0
5 pc 1939/44 Cash	106/14/0
5 pc 1940/43 Cash	107/6/0
5 pc 1935 Cash	103/8/0
5-1/2 p c 1938/40 Cash	107/12/0
6-1/2 pc 1935 T B	105/10/0
CORPORATION LOAN (TAXABLES.)	
4 p.c. B P T 1974	95/8/0
4 p c M. Deb. 1974	95/4/0
5 p c M. Deb. 1959	106/8/0
6 p c M. Deb 1954	118/8/0
6 p c K. P. T. 1956	118/8/0
6½ p c B. I. T. 1937	108/0/0

Note.—3½ per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 86/12 and advanced to Rs. 86/15/6 but later prices declined on liquidation to Rs. 86/8/6.

Coal 1,170

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 23.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close
Broach A/May	208½	209¾	208½	209¾
Broach J/Aust.	214½	215¾	214½	215¾
Oomra March	180½	183¾	180½	183¾
Oomra May	181½	185	181½	185
Bengal March	137¼	140	137¼	140
Bengal May	141½	145	141½	145
Bengal July	144¼	148	144¼	148

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May Rs. 10½.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/Aust. Rs. 26.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb. 23.

Spot Silver	46-5/8+1/4c
March delivery	46.70+30
May delivery	47.20+28

Tone:—Steady.

OFFICAL COTTON FOOM RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

	Spr-fine	Sup	Fi	FG	Good
MG Bengal UP	150	147	144	140	
„ Punjab	150	147	144	140	
„ Rajputana	150	147	144	140	
„ Oomra No 3	189	186	184	181	
„ CP No 1	202	199	197	194	
„ CP No 2	195	192	190	187	

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 23.

Messrs. Batlivala, and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollors.
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. 6 dol.	24
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A.	20
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	10 1/2
Amer. Forn Power Gold D	51
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	26
Electric Bond Common	19
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	47
Consolidated Gas	41
Columbia Gas	16 1/4
American Tel. & Tel.	121
Western Union Telg.	59 1/4
Radio Corp	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	44
New York Central	41
Baltimore & Ohic R. R.	32
Erie R. R.	22 1/2
Pennsylvania R R.	37
Union Pacific R R.	128
Great North Pfd.	22
National Dairy	15
Hiram Walker	45
Distillers Seagram	26
Int. Tel. & Tel.	15 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	46 1/2
United States Steel	57 1/2
American Smelting	47
Noranda Mines	34
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 3/4
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36 1/4
International Harvestor	42
General Motors	32 1/2
Packard Motor	6
General Electric	23
Goodyear Tyre	10
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	32
Socony	15
Plymouth Oil	17
American Radiator	16 1/2
National City Bank	29 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	495
National Distillers	26
Celanese Corporation of Am.	40
Goodrich Rubber	16
Alaska	21

Market has a sagging appearance and prices may go lower slightly. Brokers loans 95 millions up.

INDIAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	1,401	189,121
Central India	929	132,546
Barsi & Nagar	2,157	119,558
Hyderabad-Gaorani	777	33,373
Berar	1,922	249,053
Central Provinces	1,308	64,544
Total Oomras	8,494	788,195
Dholera	202	18,021
N.-W. Provinces		6,590
Rajputana	41	24,791
Sind-Punjab	937	101,411
Broach	5,163	112,678
Coompta & Dharwar	44	10,096
Westerns-Northerns		4,316
Cocoanada		
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5,979
Persian	90	913
American		20,437
Egyptitan & African	5	56,477
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		24
Total	14,976	1,149,928

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine		154
Bengal Fine		151
Bengal FG		147
Sindh-Punjab Fine		151
Sindh-Punjab FG		147
Wardha-Singt Fine		199
Nagpur Savner Fine		199
Pundhurna Fine		191
Yeotmal Fine		190
Arvi Fine		199
Ellichpur Fine		190
Amraoti Berar Fine		186
Khamgaon Fine		185
Mulkapur Fine		179
Khandesh Fine		177
Jalna/Sailu Fine		177
Burwah Sanavad Fine		180
Broach Fine		215/19
Punjab/American		226
Punjab/American mix		217
Cambodia		264
Miraj/Sangli		179
Compta Good		189
Kampala		344
Manza		324

Extra

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 23/2/34	6411000	7151000
Receipts Yesterday 23/2/34	25000	29000
Exports to date 23/2/34	5494000	5582000
Stock at Ports 23/2/34	3482000	4648000
Stock Interior Towns 23/2/34	1844000	2014000
Stock Liverpool 23/2/34	1056000	890000
Visible Supply 23/2/34	8098000	9368000
Juantity in Sight 23/2/34	9925000	10746000
Quantity out of Sight 23/2/34	8380000	8182000

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 24.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6

LONDON—
London Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 April.
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 March/April.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 May

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 26¼ 3/4
Banks selling T T 262 3/4
Banks buying T T 260 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 579
Banks buying D D 590

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/4
Banks buying 60 Days 78

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 103 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 98

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 1/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.07 1/2 23rd inst
Shanghai/London 1/4 5/8 24th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 24th inst.
London/Paris 77.37 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 21.83 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.15 23rd inst.
London/Italy 58.75 23rd inst.
London/Berlin 12.85 23rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 23rd inst.
London/New York 5.07 1/2 23rd inst.
Amsterdam/London 7.57 1/4 23rd inst
Java/London 7.56 23rd inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easier.
Gold £6-16-1 22nd inst. £6-16-5 1/2 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/2 22nd inst. 20 5/8 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 20 9/16 22nd inst. 20 11/16 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready Closed 22nd inst. 46 1/2 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 15/16 p.c. 22nd inst. 15/16 p.c. 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 22nd inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos. 2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb. 23.

Wheat, Razario Santa Fe, parcels, Mar. sellers 18/3

Wheat, Barletta Russo parcels, Feb-Mar. sellers 18/6

Wheat, South Australian parcels Feb. sellers 21/3

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 23.

T T. London on:—

Berlin	12.85 1/2
Amsterdam	7.57 1/4
Brussels	21.84
Madrid	37.59
Milan	58.90
Berne	15.77
Paris	77.40
Prague	123.00
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	5.07 7/16

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 23

Silver.—Market is steady.

Spot	20-5/8
Forward	20-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 23.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16-5-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 23.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 23

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta, Feb./Apl. per cwt., nominal 7.

C & F Bombay, Feb./Apl. per cwt., sellers 6/9.

C & F Karachi, Feb./Apl. per cwt., sellers 6/9.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 23

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-3/8.

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 23.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-10 0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-2-6

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 23,

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Mar. sellers 18/9.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. May/Aug. paid buyers 19/3.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 23

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. sellers 5-1/16.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Feb. 24.

T T on London	
Previous Close	1.4 5/8
To-day's Opening	1.4 5/8
To-day's Close	1.4 9/16

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 24.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by spot houses buying. Prices declined on weakness of Wall Street. It is said that thirty thousand bales were tendered in New York market against March delivery and the notices were stopped by spot houses while in the New Orleans market forty thousand bales were taken for Japan. This news had a favourable effect on the market but in the absence of any fresh news from Washington there was no support.

The New York cotton futures opened at a rise of 8 points with May delivery quotated 12.25. During the first half hour there was a good enquiry and further rise of 8 pints recorded the highest level of the day when May delivery was quoted 12.33. At this level there was speculative unloading influenced by weakness of stocks and the improvement attained during the first hour was almost lost. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day with quotations irregular 2 points higher to 2 points lower Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.40c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market also followed fluctuations in New York market and finally closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.17c The cotton market it a two-sided affair pending the result of the Bankhead Bill. The general opinion is well divided about the results as the effect on prices is likely to be serious. The Washington administration intends to consolidate the gain and keep the control threat for future emergency. Spinners are well covered for their immediate needs and are not likely to buy any large cuantity of cotton unless the situation takes a decided turn.

BANKHEAD BILL

Messrs Thos Smith and Co state:—

The absence of any stimulating news from Washington caused easiness in Wall Street which wiped out the initial gains in cotton. The Amendment to the Bankhead Bill seeks a limitation of production to 9 million bales with a prohibitive tax on excess ginnings but allows the farmer to hold any excess production until the following year instaed of its being under the Administration's control with a possibility of destruction.

Trade opinion seems to be that should the Bankhead Bill be thrown out prices might decline to around 11-1/2 cents for July which would be a reasonable level in view of the recent and sustained trade improvement in America, larger consumption and reduced stocks. Should the Bill however be passed then it seems quite possible prices may advance to 15 cents before July though much will depend on the start made by the crop in April and May.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 12.33 plus .16 (10-21 a.m.); lowest 12-17 (2-36 p.m.).

Liverpool May highest 6.36 (3-15 p.m.); lowest 6.32 (2-15 p.m.).

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

New York market eased in sympathy with Stock, lack of buying stimulus.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Purchases on all reactions considered advisable.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

New York.—Spot Houses buying March: market affected unfavourably by decline in Securities: prefer buying on declines only.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Twosided market reflecting divergence opinion efficacy compulsory ginning control.

Liverpool.—Quiet featureless market awaiting Washington development. Bearish.

New York.—About thirty thousand bales tendered New York stopped by local interests, forty thousand New Orleans reported stopped for Japanese account. Market largely evening March position.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 24th day of February 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April	May
8-0	209	8
10-30	Rs. 209	-
12-30	Rs. 209	4
2-30	Rs. 209	-
4-30	Rs. 208	12
5-00	Rs. 208	12
Highest	209	12
Lowest	208	12
Settlement Rate	209	-

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 24.

The Liverpool cotton futures market again opened firm on Friday at a rise of two to three points with speculative buying which was offset by Bombay selling. The market was quiet with a limited business. Later on prices advanced on trade calling finding locals short. However, at the advance there was some hedge selling which again depressed prices and the market closed at a rise of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices gained one point to 6.36d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON,

The East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a limited business and closed at a rise of one point for March delivery at 5.18 while May and July options closed at a decline of one point at 5.16 and 5.17 respectively.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The Egyptian cotton futures market was irregular with a scattered demand for near months. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 4 points to a decline of one point with spot cotton 3 points lower at 9.11d. Uppers were steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 5 poinots and spot Upper cotton prices closed 3 points higher at 7.20d per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

	10 10 A. M. Quotations,	To-day's Price.
February 1934	..	6.36+01
March 1934	6.36	6.31+01
April 1934	..	6.33+01
May 1934	6.33	6.32+01
June 1934	..	6.31+02
July 1934	..	6.30+02
August 1934	..	6.29+02
September 1934	..	6.28+02
October 1934	..	6.28+02
November 1934	..	6.28+02
December 1934	..	6.28+02
January 1935	..	6.29+02
February 1935	..	6.29+02
Middling Spot	..	6.67+01

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 23

March 1934	12.02+02
May 1934	12.18+01
July 1934	12.32—01
October 1934	12.49+0-
December 1934	12.60—01
January 1935	12.63—
Spot	12.40—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 23

March 1934	12.01+01
May 1934	12.16—01
Spot	12.17—

NEW YORK.

New York Feb. 23

New York 10 55 a.m.—	
March	12.13
May	12.29
July	12.44
New York Noon Call—	
March	12.11
May	12.28
July	12.42

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 21.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's exports to the Continent	29,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
January 1934	—
March 1934	8.93
May 1934	8.91
July 1934	8.89
October 1934	8.5-
November 1934	8.59
December 1934	8.89
F. G. F. Spot	9.11

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.00
Fine (Good Staple)	5.15
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.30
OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.13
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.28
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.43
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.93
Fine	4.03
Superfine	4.13
SCINDE :—	
Good	4.03
Fine	4.13
Superfine	4.23

LINSEED

London Feb. 23.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton. Feb./Mar. sellers £11-2 6.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull per ton. Feb./Mar. sellers £9-7-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) Hull per ton. Feb./Mar sellers £11-5-0

UPPER EGYPTIAN

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

March	6.94+02
May	6.98+03
July	7.01+03
October	7.03+04
November	7.05+04
December	7.08+05
January	7.08+05
Spot Cotton	7.20+03

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 24

Followeing unchanged New York cotton quotations, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 209/8 for Broach A/M delivery and prices declined to Rs. 208/4 on tired long liquidation. At the decline there was scattered buying which steadied prices.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 to 4 points. The local market ruled quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M.	.....	208	4 0
Broach J.A.	....	214	4 0
Oomra March	....	182	0 0
Oomra May	.....	183	4 0
Bengal March	..	140	0 0
Bengal May	....	144	0 0
Bengal July	.....	148	0 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 24.

London Silver market is firm but Shanghai advices are keeping quiet. The local market opened to-day at Rs. 61/2 and prices fluctuated between Rs. 61/3 and Rs. 61/1, The Gold market opened to-day at Rs. 33/12/6 and improved to Rs. 33/13/6 with scattered short covering.

Ready Silver	56	8	0
March Delivery	61	2	0
April Delivery	61	10	0
Ready Gold	33	13	6
March Delivery	33	13	6
April Delivery	33	13	9

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 108 at Cross Ratet 5.07-3/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/May (209)—Liverpool May (6.27) Rs. 64 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/May (209)—New York May (12.18) Rs. 57-304 at Cross Rates 5.07-3/8.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

Alexandria, Feb. 23.

SAKELS:—	
March	16.29+09
May	16.49+11
July	16.56+14
November	16.41+08
January	16.49+16
ASHMOUNI:—	
April	12.50+01
October	12.61—01
December	12.67+04

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 23.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-5/8
National Bank of India	48-5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	113
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	63
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	77-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	89 1/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	109-1/4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	77-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	109-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb 23.

	£
Copper Braziers	44-1/2
Yellow Metal	37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	322 8/4

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

151	B. Karsandas	Palej 217
400	Narshinagshi	Amraoti 1 on
300	N Rajaram	Manmar 10 off
100	Nanalal Manilal	Bengal 151-1/2
300	Do.	Gidharba 14 on
200	Do.	Ellichpur 7 on
100	K Damji	Akot 5 on
100	Narshinagshi	Amraoti 1 on
100	Kotak & Co.	Indore 182
73	Viram Ladha	Purna 4 off
65	Tata Mill	Seram 164
100	Patel Cotton	Katol 13 on
42	Vashanji Mavji	Akola 183
51	Mithubhai Nathoo	Aurangabad 180 1/2
100	Viram Ladha	Sailu 2 1/2 off

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/14/6; Highest Rs. 26/2; Lowest Rs. 25/13; Closing Rs. 26/-/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 22/10; Highest Rs. 22/11/6; Closing Rs. 22/10.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 23/10; Highest Rs. 23/12; Lowest Rs. 23/9/6; Closing Rs. 23/12.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 22nd February

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	775	215,039
Japan & China	6,096	229,235
Coast Ports	200	8,672
Up-country by Rail		58,037
Auoat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		23,504
Total	7,071	535,287

Latest Commercial News

SMALL FLUCTUATIONS IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 1 Point Down

LONDON GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER QUIET

Chicago Grains Steady But Liverpool Wheat Quiet

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

On Saturday, cross-rates remained almost unchanged with narrow fluctuations.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET FEATURFLESS.

The New York cotton market ruled quiet and featureless with small variations in prices. Operators await the result of the Bankhead Bill.

ADVANCE IN LONDON GOLD.

London gold advanced further in London and silver witnessed a slight decline on profit-taking.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUIET.

The tone was quiet in the Liverpool market. Chicago grain markets ruled steady. There was very little activity due to the lack of speculative enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, Feb. 24.

Previous closing rate	12.18
To-day's opening rate	12.17
Difference	—.01
To-day' closing rate	12.17
Difference	—.01
Broach Expectation .. Rs.	207-12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Previous closing rate	6.32
To-day's opening rate	6.29
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	6.28
Difference	—.04

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 24.

Apart from a slight activity due to the week-end trade calling the market was comparatively quiet with very little business passing. Uncertainty surrounding the Bankhead Bill still hampers speculative operations to a considerable degree with the result that price movements have become very narrow and quite unimportant.

The session to-day commenced trading in May at 12.17 i.e., one point lower. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any stimulating news and also due to quieter Liverpool advices but later prices rose on some trade buying which brought May up to 12.22 when some March liquidation appeared and forced the quotation gradually back to 12.17 at which rate the market finally closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 24.

The following were the opening quotations:—

March (12.07|12.06) 12.04|12.04.
May (12.26|12.25) 12.18|12.17.
July (12.43|12.41) 12.33|12.32.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.35) 6.31.
American May (6.38) 6.28.
Egyptian March (8.91) 8.86.
Egyptian May (8.90) 8.84.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 24. 10-45 P.M.

Broach A.|M. fluctuated between Rs. 208|8 and Rs. 207|8 at night according to the rise and fall of 3 to 4 points in the New York cotton futures. The rate finally closed at Rs. 207-12 as the New York cotton market closed with a decline of 1 point.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb. 24.

Previous closing	5.07 3|8
To-day's closing	5.07 3|4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Feb. 24.

Previous closing	5.07 7|16
To-day's opening	5.07 1|4
To-day's closing	5.07 1|2
Difference	+.00 1|16

FRANC RATE.

London, Feb. 24.

Previous closing	77.40
To-day's opening	77.37
To-day's closing	77.46
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 24.

London exchanges opened with the sterling-dollar at 5.07-1|4 and improved to 5.07-7|8 thereafter moving rather narrowly. The closing rate was 5.07-1|2.

Franc opened at 77.37 and remained practically steady with slight variations. The closing rate was 77.46.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 24.

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 5|8d.	20 9|16d
Forward	20 11|16d.	20 5|8d

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 24.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per oz.	£6|16|5 1|2	£6|16|6

BULLION.

London, Feb. 24.

Influx (£76000) Nil.
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil.
Gold (£6|16|5 1|2) £6|16|6.
Silver (20 5|8d) 20 9|16d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 24.

3 months (15|16 p.c.) 15|16 p.c.
4 months (31|32 p.c.) 31|32 p.c.
6 months (1 3|32 p.c.) 1 3|32 p.c.

CROSS-RATES.

London, Feb. 24.

London on Bombay (1.6-1|16) 1-6 1|16.
Paris on Bombay (5.83-1|4) 5.83-1|4.
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.37.
Berlin on Bombay (0-96-1|2) 0-96 1|2.
London on Milan (58.43) 59.06.
London on Shanghai (1-4 1|2) 1-4 5|8.
London on Kobe (1-2 3|16) 1-2 3|16.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 56|2, 61|3 and 61|11 for ready, Fagun and Chaitra delivery Prices weakened on easier Shanghai advices but subsequently improved on some scattered buying and closed steady at Rs. 56|4, 61|2 and 61|8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33-13|3, 33|13|6 and 33|14|3 for ready Fagun and Chaitra delivery. Prices early gave way on some selling by weak holders. However towards the close the market partially recovered and closed steady at Rs. 33|12|6, 33|12|9 and 33|13|3. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 21|4|6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 51 for March, 53-1|4 for May and 55-1|4 for July i.e., about 1|4 peny lower. Business was rather quiet in the absence of good advices from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Feb. 24.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 87-3|4, July at 86 and September at 87. Business was moderately active on some commission house buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, Feb. 24.

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 35 while trading in rye commenced at 49 and 50-1|2 for May and July respectively. Markets showed very little activity due to the lack of speculative demand.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 24.

Argentine linseed opened quiet with practically nothing doing with May option closing at 12.18 unchanged from the previous price.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 24.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (228 1|4) closed.
Lead (£11 3|4) closed.
Iron (£65) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 3|4 to £36 1|2) closed.
Glasgow Iron (70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1|2) 1-1 1|2.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-11 1|2) 1-11 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3|4) 1-1 3|4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Mar|April (£16 1|2) £16 1|2 paid and sellers.
Dundee Feb. (£18 1|2) unquoted.
Lightning Feb (£17 1|4) unquoted.

RUBBER.

Spot (5 1|32) 4 31|32 paid and buyers.
Apl.|June (5 1|8) 5 1|32 paid and buyers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Feb|Mar. (£11-1|4) £11 1|4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Feb|Mar (£11-1|8) £11 1|8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Feb|Mar (£9 3|8) £9 3|8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Feb|Mar. (£9 1|8) £9 sellers.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Khandesh	1,401	Bales.
Central India	929	,,
Barsi-Nugger	2,157	,,
Hyderabad-Gaorani	777	,,
Berar	1,922	,,
Central Provinces	1,303	,,
Dhollera	202	,,
Rajpuana	41	,,
Sind-Punjab	934	,,
Broach	5,163	,,
Compta-Dharwar	44	,,
Persians	90	,,
Egyptians	5	,,
Cotton total	14,976	,,
Wheat	3,015	cwts.
Linseed	8,453	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	704	,,
Gingellyseed	1,404	,,
Poppyseed	115	,,
Groundnuts	16,370	,,.
Castorseed	1,341	,,
Rice	20,283	,,
Myrabollams	2,933	,,
Cottonseed	2,774	,,
Mowraseed	318	,,
Gram	1,346	,,
Joowar	1,323	,,
Bajree	3,141	,,
Coal	1,759	tons.

DEMAND FOR CHEAP SUPPLIES ON THE MONEY MARKET

Treasury Bills Allotted At 17sh 6d.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUIETER ON CHANCELLOR'S CAUTIONARY SPEECH

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.

On the money market, demand continued for cheap supplies which was recently restricted owing to the financing of heavy gold purchases but with smaller amounts coming forward owing to the reduced margin of profit, resources outside the clearing banks are expected to show expansion.

Discounts tending firmer on the result of this week's treasury allotment at an average rate of 17sh. 3d. against 16sh. 6d.

The Stock Exchange generally ruled quieter to-day in view of the Chancellor's cautionary speech at Plymouth. Nevertheless Gilt-edged securities continued very firm, and also Home Rails on Sir Josiah Stamp's optimistic remarks meeting L.M.S.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 24.

The 3 1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £89-1|4 i.e., 2sh. 6d. higher than the previous closing.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 24.

The stock Exchange markets generally were quieter. Gilt-edgeds were well supported. Home rails were very firm. Industrials in general were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1|2 per cent Consols (£77 5|8) £77 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 5|8) £102 1|4 X.D.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 1|8) £110 1|8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £113.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£102-3|4) £102 3|4.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109-3|4) £109 3|4.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 12 7|8) dol. 12 7|8.
International Holding (dol. 2 1|4) dol. 2 1|4.
Hydro|Electric (dol. 7 1|2) dol. 7-3|8.
Electric Music Insurance (26-1 1|2) 25-6.
Princhin John (35-1 1|2) 35-3.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary 34-10 1|2) 34-9.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (94-9) 94-6.
Swadeshi Match (9-9) 9-9.
Dunlop Rubber (48) 47-9.
Unilver Ordinary (24-6) 24-9.
Ford Motors (27-10 1|2) 27-9.
Cables and Wireless (10-3|4) 10 3|4.
British|American Tobacco (120) 119-4 1|2.
Cameras "A" (£8 3|8) £8 3|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (119-3) 119-0.
P and O S N Co Def (17-6) 17-6.
Distillers (86-9) 86-6.
Bradfords Dyers (16-3) 16-3.
British Celanese (14-9) 14-6.
J and P Coats Ordinary (62-3) 62-0.
Courtaulds Ordinary (49-4 1|2) 49-0.
Fine Cotton Spinners (14-6) 14-6.
Wickers Ltd. Ordinary (9-1 1|2) 9-0.
Inter Nickel (dol. 23-3|8) dol. 23-1|4.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1|2) 6-6.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord. (£58-3|4) £60.
L M S Ord. (£25 1|4) £26 3|4.
L N E R Defd. (£9 7|8) £10 1|4.
Southern Defds. (£24-1|8) £24-3|4.
Land Pass 5 per Stock (£125 3|4) £126.
London Board "C" Stock (£82 1|4) £82 1|2.

RISE IN RUBBER

Wheat Area In Russia

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Wheat.—The area to be sown for wheat in Russia has been fixed at 57,403,000 acres against 57,304,000 acres last year. Canadian wheat stocks on 19th January, were 236 million bushels against 237 million last year.

Rubber.—Prices sharply advanced yesterday on the statement of the Dutch Prime Minister that restriction is absolutely necessary.

London Sugar.—Reports indicate that the Dutch Government are in communication with the British, American and Cuban authorities for the stabilisation of sugar prices.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 24.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£77) £77 1|4.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£89) £89 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£109) £109 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958|68 (£111) £111 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£104) £104 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian (1954|59 (1|8 p.c. dis.) 3|8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£110-1|4) £110 1|2.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945|65 (£110 3|8) £110 3|8.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (31-6) 31-6.
Doran Tea (57-6) 57-6.
Empire of India and Ceylon (41-3) 41-3.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£11) £11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo|Dutch Rubber (20-7 1|2) 20-6.
Gula Kelampong (20) 20.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (28-6) 28-3.

MINING SHARES

Nundydroog (62-6) 63-1 1|2.
Burma Corporation (14-9) 14-9.
Rio Tintos (£20 3|4) £20 3|4.
East Rand Proprietary (44-6) 44-3.
Rand Mines (125-0) 125-0.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (38-1 1|2) 37-6.
Anglo-Persian (51-10 1|2) 51-10 1|2.
Burma Oil (91-10 1|2) 92-6.
Mexican Eagle (11-9) 11-9.
Shell Transport (54-4 1|2) 54-4 1|2.
Royal Dutch (23-3|8) £23-3|8.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 24.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 41-1|8) dol. 39.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 16 3|4) dol. 15 5|8.
U S Steel Common (dol. 59 1|8) dol. 56 1|2.
U S Steel (Preference) (dol. 94) dol. 93-1|2.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

Rumours Of U. S. Action

London, Feb. 21,

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. Report:—During the week under review buying by speculators and Indian Bazaars influenced by rumours of further action by the United States caused prices to improve. Far Eastern Exchanges did not respond to the rise and consequently the higher level attracted selling from China which brought about a reaction. Although New York bought occasionally, this quarter has been for the most part a seller and in some afternoons offered fairly freely, while there has also been profit-taking by speculators. In view of the reason for the advance, the outlook is rendered very uncertain depending upon developments in the United States."

SIR J. BORE'S ASSURANCE

(Continued from page 1.)

Ahmed and said that in the Southern districts of Madras and Burma rice was cheaper than the Madras rice owing to prohibitive railway rates. If currency was not devalued then the only method of bringing about agricultural prosperity was to reduce freights.

Mr. Mahapatra declared that B.N.R. charged rates recklessly on the forest produce of Orissa.

BHORE EXPLAINS.

Sir Joseph Bhore assure the House that wherever Government could reduce the rates with a view to stimulate traffic they had done so. The rates on coal and wheat could not be the same. The Railway had reduced by 55 percent rates on the carriage of sugar on the E.I.R. and B.N.W.R. As regards rice, he admitted that the steamer rates were lower than the railway rates but that in the Madras Presidency railway rates had been reduced by 24 per cent compared to a few years ago. Government were watching the situation.

Sir Joseph Bhore promised to prepare a Railway borne trade statistics.

FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT

Mr. Mudaliar said that Railways were public utility concerns and they must be run for the benefit of the public.

He held that the legislation on the question was long overdue and objected to the Government deciding the question in an arbitrary manner.

TO EXAMINE FREIGHTS

Mr. B. Das expressed the opinion that railways were worked in the interests of the European commercial interests and suggested the appointment of a Committee to examine freights and fares as closely allied with this subject was the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Ranga Iyer and Mr. Aggarwal supported the appointment of a Committee and urged a scientific system of rates.

COOL FREIGHTS.

Mr. S. C. Mitrya said that mustard and coal industries of Bengal suffered severely due to heavy railway freights.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi wanted the the question of reducing of coal freights to be thoroughly examined by the Railway Rates Committee.

Mr. Neogy said that the old idea that railways were for the export and import of trade in the country still persisted in the minds of railway officials with the result that the internal trade and industrial activity of the country had suffered. He asked what position was proposed to be assigned to such an important body as the Rates Advisory Committee when a Statutory Railway Authority was created.

WHEN THEY SUFFER DEFICIT

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that it was the duty of railways to see that no industry was crushed due to freight and also that a particular commodity was not eliminated from a particular centre merely on the ground of high freight. If for the purpose of achieving these objects railways suffered deficit they should not grudge facing it.

LOWERED RATE ON WHEAT.

Sir Joseph Bhore said that whereas formerly the Punjab Government reimbursed the Railway Board for 16 lakhs, —the losses incurred through the lowering of rate on wheat,—the Railway Board had now reduced freights of its own accord by 16 to 18 per cent. As regards Mr. Ghuznavi's claim that Government had accepted his suggestion regarding the coal trade, Sir Joseph Bhore said that Government welcomed useful suggestions and accepted them irrespective of the source they came from (laughter). Sir Joseph Bhore announced that rates on C.P. coal would be raised from first April.

Replying to Mr. Mudaliar's suggestion, Sir Joseph Bhore said that the Government would welcome anybodies representing agriculture and industries to come forward with the proposition that certain rates were not suitable on their own merits.

RATES TRIBUNAL

He assured Mr. Neogy that the question of Rates Tribunal would receive their consideration in connection with the proposal for a Statutory Railway Authority but as the Statutory Authority would be representative of agricultural and industrial interests it would be better to leave that body to decide whether any rates jeopardised the interests of various of various industries than to accept Sir Cowasji Jehangir's suggestion for Rates Tribunal being totally independent of the Statutory Authority.

MOTION WITHDRAWN

Mr. Maswood Ahmed said that Sir Joseph Bhore had repeated the pious hopes but as the debate had served its purpose he withdrew his motion.—A.P

WHAT INDIA HAS LOST

Over Rs. 1,62,00,00,000 Worth Gold Exported Upto 1933

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

Further discussion on the Railway Demands for Grant was continued in the Assembly to-day.

During the question hour, Sir George Schuster informed Mr. Rameswar Parsad Bagla that the total exports of gold between September 1931 and December 31, 1933, amounted to 20-3|4 million fine ounces of the approximate value of 162-3|4 crores.

The Finance Member told the same Member that the Government had received representation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce for doing away with the surcharge on income-tax and supertax.

Replying to Col. Gidney as to whether there was a separate wireless service in existence under the control of the North-Western Railway with terminal stations at Delhi, Fort and Lahore, Mr. P.R. Rau, Financial Commissioner for Railways, said, he was obtaining information on the point.—United Press.

TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

Sir Harry Haig replying to another question by Col. Sir Henry Gidney, stated that, it was difficult to give full information of the number of cases that have come to the notice of the Customs and Police authorities at the various Indian ports of illicit importation of arms and ammunition into India, apart from the seizures made by the Customs authorities.

Seizures of arms in illicit possession are frequently made by the police.

The problem of smuggling of arms s one to which the Government of India and the local maritimes Governments are fully alive and the Government of India are in constant consultation with the Home authorities and the Local Governments as to the measures to be taken to prevent it.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY & JT. MEMORANDUM

Draft Resolution On Modifications In White Paper

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

Leaders of the various parties in the Assembly have not yet made up their mind as to the desirability of initiating discussion on the floor of the Assembly on the Joint Memorandum of British Indian Delegates to the Joint Parliamentary Committee by means of a resolution for which they have been pressing for allotment of a special day.

The main obstacle to any decision being arrived at appears to be the belated realisation that the acceptance of the proposed resolution by the House will be tantamount to commitment to the Communal Award upon which differences of opinion are still deep and wide.

The following is the draft resolution proposed to be tabled in the Assembly:—

"Modifications in the White Paper proposals as recommended in the Joint Memorandum by the British Indian Delegates submitted in November, 1933, to the Joint Parliamentary Committee and which are in substantial agreement with the Memorandum submitted at an earlier stage by the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others have the fullest support and approval of this House, which is of the opinion that the scheme of His Majesty's Government for the future Indian Constitution, if so modified, will secure co-operation in this country in advancing, through the constitution, the best interests of the people and establishing relations between India and Britain on stable foundation of mutual good-will and friendship."—United Press.

CATEGORICAL DENIAL

No Concentration On Austrian Frontier

VIENNA, Feb. 24

Owing to reported massing of a large number of Germans on the German side of the Austrian frontier, the Heimwehr are concentrating on the frontier near the Braunau-am-Inn, but the idea of a German armed attack on Austria is discredited Vienna.

CATEGORICAL DENIAL.

Berlin.—Reports of Nazi concentration on the Austrian frontier are categorically denied here. —Reuter.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu.—Fagan Shud 11, 1990.
Muslim.—Jilkad 9, 1352.
Parsi.—Shehrevar 21, 1303.
Sunrise.—7h. 1m.
Sunset.—6h. 42m.
Hightide.—9-23; 22-45.
Lowtide.—4-34; 15-24.

"Help Our Hospitals" Fete and Exhibition, Esplanade Maidan, open between 5 p.m. and 12-30 a.m.

Programme of Indian Music by Master Vasant, at Switzerland Section of H.O.H. Fete 6-30 to 8-30.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.

T. V. Madhavji Lecture—IV, by Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, South Wing of University Buildings, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.

T. V. Madhavji Lecture—V, by Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri South Wing of University Buildings, 5-15 p.m.

Standing Committee Meeting, 1-21 p.m. (B.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—Mr. R. N. Naik will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY KARALEEYA SAMAJ.—The adjourned annual general meeting of the above Samaj will be held at Dhuru Hall Dadar to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

"BUDDHA SOCIETY"— There will be a public lecture, by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, in the 'Anand Vihar', to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) The subject is 'THE Method of Teaching in Lord Buddha's Time.' "

WRESTLING BOUT:—A wrestling bout will be held to-day (Sunday) between Bala Nat the Phantom Wrestler of North and Anna Nagralkar the Flashing Grappler of Deccan at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Royal Opera House.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Mr. B. V. Varerkar will deliver a lecture in Marathi to-day (Sunday) at the Society's Hall at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Discrimination in the choice of Indian artists for India House Decorations."

STUDY CLASS.—Mr. F. J. Ginwala will conduct a public study class at the Anand Vihar, Club Road on "The Teachings of Lord Buddha" by Rhys David, to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m.

CONCERT AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.—A Concert of India Music organized by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. G. S. Patankar

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.—The annual social gathering of the Union and the "At-Home" by the President, Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, Opp: Victoria Terminus.

BHUKAMP SANKAT NIVARANA FUND COMMITTEE, DADAR.—A meeting of the Managing Committee of he above committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-0 p.m. at Dr. Purandare's Hall.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.—The Managing Committee of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali have elected Miss Nira Mondkar to the seat on the Committee rendered vacant by the departure for England of Mrs. Krishnabai Wagh.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the Ex-Service (I. A.) will play a Programme of Music at the Parsi Colony to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-45 to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.)

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHRI JAMAT.—The fifth meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagalee), Semuel Street.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture
"POWERS: PSYCHIC AND SPIRITUAL"
How can psychic powers be developed? Their danger and rationale.
Sunday, February 25th, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

ROXY—"Three Men in a Boat." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Dancing Lady". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"S. O. S. Iceberg." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"Arizona to Broadway". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Dishonoured". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Samarang". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Veer Babruvahan". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Sakhi Lootera". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Kurukshetra". Daily at 5, 7-50 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Adorable". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

MINERVA—"Veena Velli". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Sulochana" or "Temple Bells" Time as usual.

IMPERIAL—"Vasavadata". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m.—Time Signal and Commercial Bulletin followed by classical and light Indian music by Kadim Hussein.
11-30 a.m.—Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra.
1-0 p.m.—Close down.
5-0 p.m.—The V. U. B. Quintet.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong Service.
7-45 p.m.—Empire Relay.
8-45 p.m.—News and weather bulletin.
8-50 p.m.—Radio Hints in Hindi.
9-10 p.m.—Vilayat Hussein with Majid Khan in classical and light Indian music.
10-30 p.m.—Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

10-30 a.m. Time Signal and Commercial Bulletin followed by classical and light Indian music by Kadim Hussein. 11-30 a.m. Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra. Close down 1 p.m.
5 p.m. The V. U. B. Quintet, 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service. 7-45 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-45 p.m. News and weather bulletin 8-50 p.m. Radio Hints in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Vilayat Hussein with Majid Khan in classical and light Indian music. Close down 10-30 p.m.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL, DADAR.—The Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Indian Education Society's King George English School will be held in the premises to-day (Sunday) at 4-45 p.m. Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya will preside.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ("G" WARD) DADAR.—The adjourned general meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Dadar Middle School, near Dadar Kumbharwada Municipal Boy's School.

"POWERS: PSYCHIC AND SPIRITUAL".—Will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

SANITATION ROUND.—Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a sanitation round in the C & D wards of the City has been arranged to-day (Sunday) The party will start from the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SEVA SANGH—DADAR.—Under the auspices of the above Sangh Mr. G. V. Sane will hold demonstration of his Historionics or the Change of expressions on the face and will explain the usefulness of such expressions in the School atmosphere at the Udyam Mandir Hall—Dadar to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

MILKMAN CHARGED WITH TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKET

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 24.

A warrant for arrest of Inderdeo Puni, a milkman, who is charged by the Station Master, Thana, under sections 112 and 116 of the Indian Railways Act, with fraudulantly travelling without proper pass or ticket and wilfully altering the pass so as to render the date illegible, has been issued by the City Magistrate of Thana, the accused having escaped from the custody of the railway police.

The 51st anniversary of the Arya Mahila Samaj, Bombay, was celebrated at the Samaj Hall, on Saturday afternoon, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SPORTS

Keen Contest In 16 Events Of Evening

The annual athletic sports of the Davar's College of Commerce came off on Saturday, when the day's card provided 16 events which were keenly competed for and won with merit.

In the College tent on the Oval, before a huge gathering of spectators, a large table was set up spangled with attraction cups and medals to be distributed in the College social gathering to be held on 26th March in the C. J. Hall.

Mr. E. D'Souza carried away the Cumbatta Championship Challenge Cup for the year, for securing the highest number of points in Championship Events while Mr. R. P. Shroff was also loudly cheered for annexing the late Mr. Dinshaw Nasikwalla second Championship Challenge Cup.

The prize-list contained many other names of the students also who were warmly congratulated by Prof. Davar.

MUNICIPALITY TO LEVY TOLL FROM HAUKERS

(From Our Correspondent.)
At a meeting of the Thana Munici- THANA, Feb. 24.

pality held on Thursday evening, it was resolved to levy a compound toll on hawkers, plying hand carts within municipal limits, at Rs. 24 per year, payable in advance every three months. It was further resolved that the hand carts ordinarily plying in the town should be included in the schedule of conveyance tax and a rate of Re. 1/4 per month be charged from them. The new rules be published for inviting objections from the public.

On the motion of Mr. L. S. Tanpure, the Board rescinded its former resolution of Nov. 15, 1932 to levy fees in upper standards of municipal primary schools. The previous resolution, it was stated, was not given effect to by the School Board. Primary Education is given free

TWO PERSONS CONVICTED FOR HOUSEBREAKING

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Feb. 24.

The Resident Magistrate, Kurla, convicted yesterday Hari Rama and Babu Maruti on charges of housebreaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 119 from the house of Kashi Pandoo at Chembur on January 23 last, and sentenced them to six and four month's hard labour respectively.

According to the prosecution, Hari, the neighbour of the complainant, removed the ornaments, while Babu, who was allowed to sleep on the complaint's "ota" helped him.

Hari admitted a previous conviction.

FOUR "SATTA" GAMBLERS CONVICTED

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Feb. 24.

For gaining in American futures, Rama Rajpal Mayaram, a Hindu of Kurla, was sentenced yesterday to seven days' hard labour and fined Rs. 125 or in default to undergo seven days' additional imprisonment, while Dattu Babu Pingale, Chhotusingh Ramsingh and Indrajatsingh Ramkishor, three accomplices, were fined Rs. 10 each or in default seven days' hard labour, by the Resident Magistrate, Kurla.

The four accused, who were arrested by the Kurla police on the night of February 13 last, were charged with keeping common gaming house and receiving "satta" bets.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—"Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co.'s S. S. City of Pittsburg left New York on 18th January and passed Aden on 8th Feb. with passengers and with General cargo for Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta. She is expected to arrive in Bombay on 2nd March and sail again on 6th March for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.

"Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co.'s S. S. City of Corinth left New York on 1st February with General Cargo for Bombay, Cochin, Madras, Calcutta. She is expected to arrive in Bombay on 9th March and sail again on 14th March for Cochin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.

"UNEMPLOYMENT DAY" ON MARCH 4

A. I. T. U. C's Appeal To Organise Mass Demonstration

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

The following resolution was passed by the Executive Council of the All India Trade Union Congress at its meeting held at the Office of the Girni Kamgar Union, at Bombay on 27th and 28th January.

"The Executive Council of the A.I.T.U.C. fixes the 4th of March as the 'Unemployment Day' and draws the attention of the affiliated Unions to the following resolutions passed by the Trade Union Congress at Cawnpore in December 1933.

"In view of the general economic distress in the country and vast army of unemployed workers, this Congress is of opinion that the unemployed workers' demonstration on the basis of the following demands should be organised by respective Unions in different ndustries."

"a. Work or bread.

b. Unemployment allowance from the State and the employers during the period of the unemployment.

c. Free quarters for the unemployed workers.

All Unions shoul , therefore, organise mass demonstration of unemployed workers on 4th March, and emphatically voice the above demands of the unemployed workers.—United Press.

Multani Shikarpuri Unchayal Gives Rs. 5000

A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been received from the Multani Shikarpuri Panchayat at the Central Relief Office, Joshi Building, Kalbadevi, Bombay, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been earmarked for Bihar cattle relief.

RESEARCH IN GUJERATI LITERATURE

Mr. Jhaveri's Tribute To Parsi Scholars' Work

"European scholars even in the early days of the East India Company's rule," said Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, while delivering the second of the series of the "Pakkar Vissonji Madhavji" memorial lectures on "The Present State of Gujaratti Literature," in the Lecture Theatre, University Building, "were alive to the great literary value of the Mss. found in heaps all over India, specially in Sanskrit, Prikrit and allied languages."

Speaking about the importance of Gujerati, he said that the worshipper at the altar of this were daily increasing and that they were cultivating day by day old Gujerati. Research had, the speaker admitted, made a step in the forward and the Parsi scholars had shown great aptitude and interest for research work. Illustrating this statement he quoted a number of scholars and he took both the quality and quantity of Gujrati devotees as a barometer of progress in this direction, and concluded that each find was valued at its proper worth, and that we were advancing and so far no check on that advance was in sight.

SURVEY OF WHALING GROUND

Vice-Admiral Evans In Bouvet Island

(SPECIAL CABLE,)
CAPE TOWN, Feb. 24.

Vice-Admiral Evans, on board the sloop "Milford", arrived in Bouvet Island completing the first stage of his Antartic cruise with the object of charting the position of Bouvet Island and surveying the whaling grounds.

Look Out

for

OUR SPECIAL EARTHQUAKE NUMBER TO BE OUT SHORTLY

It will contain Special Messages and contributions dealing with the Bihar Earthquake and problems arising therefrom, from the following among others.

Mahatma Gandhi	Sachchidananda Sinha
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	K. F. Nariman
Babu Rajendra Prasad	Dr. S. N. Sen, (Director, Alipore Observatory)
Dr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay.	Sir Syed Sultan Ahmed
Syt. Santosh Kumar Basu, Mayor of Calcutta.	Hon. Syed Abdul Aziz
Acharya P. C. Ray	Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas
Dr. M. A. Ansari.	Sir Lalubhai Samaldas
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	Hon. Syed Hossain Imam
M. A. Jinnah	L. R. Tairsee
M. S. Aney	S. Satyamurti
Prof. C. N. Vakil	J. K. Mehta
Prof. S. K. Mitra	B. G. Horniman
Prof. K. T. Shah	Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A.,
Mrs. Hansa Mehta	M. C. Chagla
R. P. Masani	K. M. Munshi
Dr. S. C. Roy (Director, Colaba Observatory)	Sardar Sardul Singh
	R. R. Batheja
	Nagindas T. Master

Besides these, there will be descriptive accounts of the harrowing scenes and of the work of relief carried on by the Behar Central Relief Committee, Tata Relief Party, the Ramakrishna Mission party, etc.

The Special Number will be profusely illustrated with photographs of the scene of the disaster.

Don't Miss Your Copy

PRICE: As. 4

As. 2 per each copy will go to the Earthquake Relief Fund

"Save Berar Congress From Reactionary Responsivists"

Protest Against Veer Wamanrao Joshi's Manifesto Asking Public To Support Nationalists In Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Feb. 23.

Messrs. P. Y. Deshpande and H. V. Deshpande, prominent leftwing Congressmen and Youth Leaguers of Berar have issued a statement in reply to the manifesto of Veer Vamarrao Joshi, President Berar Provincial Congress Committee, asking Berar Congressmen to help the Nationalist Party, now incorporated in the Democratic Swaraj Party, in the matter of Local Boards District Council elections.

"SERIOUS MISTAKE"

Messrs. Deshpande in course of their statement challenge the constitutional propriety of Veer Vaman Rao's announcement and make it clear that Veer Vamanrao's statement has nothing to do with Berar Congress Committee the members of which never met formallly or informally to discuss the issue. It was in their opinion a very serious mistake to have committed the whole Congress organisation of Berar to a reactionary position. For Messrs. Deshpande maintain that ther is nothing in common between the Congress and the nationalists either in the matter of political idology or programme. They therefore strongly protest against the rightwards swing of Veer Vamanrao Joshi and demand an informal meeting of the prominent Conrgessmen of Berar to clarify the Congress position. They oppose the proposal of joining hands with the Nationalists on the following among other grounds:—

1. That the so-called Berar Nationalists Party is ever ready to sacrifice their pompous nationalism for even an imaginary prospect of securing a ministry. (Their joining hands with Rao Bahadur Nayudu's ultra sectarian Non-Brahmin party of reactionary tendencies has been cited as an instance in support of this charge.)

DIEHARD MAHASABHITES

2. That the Nationalists are mostly composed of die-hard Hindu Maha Sabhaites, their leader Mr. R. M. Deshmukh had gone to England along with Dr. Munje as a member of the Hindu Maha Sabha delegation to tender evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

3. That the Nationalists as well as the Non-Brahmin and Shetkari Sanhha Parties are ideologically reactionary. Their be-all and end-all is to secure offices.

In their opinion the proper way would have been for the Congress to fight the elections under its own leadership instead of forming a tail of the nationalists. Such an alliance is bound to create misunderstanding about the Berar Congressmen in the minds of the public. Messrs. Deshpande, therefore, request all Congressmen and youth leaguers of Berar to protest against the proposal of Veer Vamanrao Joshi and thus save the Berar Congress organisation from merging itself into reactionary responsivism.

This statement of Messrs. Deshpande has created a great stir amounting almost to a crisis in the Congress camp.

"STEADY PROGRESS OF SWADESHI"

Gaekwar Opens A. I. Industrial Exhibition At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

The All India Industrial Exhibition was opened to-day by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda at 5 p.m. before a large gathering.

Prominent among those present were Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda, Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Leslie Hudson, Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda, Raja Bahadur Krishnamacharla, Bhai Permananda, Mr. Amarnath Dutt and Mr. Devidas Gandhi.

The address of welcome to His Highness was read out by the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, extracts from which are as under.

28 YEARS OF PROGRESS

"It was in the year 1905, that Your Highness, for the first time sounded the clarion call of Swadeshi, at the Industrial Conference held at Benares. Since then the movement of Swadeshi has been making a steady progress and Your Highness will observe in this Exhibition a large variety of articles, which bespeak of the ingenuity and enterprise of our countrymen. During the last 30 years much ground has been covered; but much more still remains to be done. Our Association, though an infant Institution has during the last four years of its existence, striven in its humble way to contribute to some extent to abridge this yawning gulf. But our means are limited and our difficulties not inconsiderable, and consequently our progress not so well marked."

STRONGER CONVICTION

In reply to the address His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda said: "Swadeshi is an important factor in the welfare of every country. My views on the industrial progress of India are well-known to you and I need not repeat them to-day. With lapse of time my convictio in the matter has grown stronger and more urgent."

The Maharaj replying about the administration of his state said that it was very difficult to administer states specially under the present circumstances.—United Press.

OLYMPIA TALKIES' CONTRIBUTION

The following amount was collected from the Matinee Show for Bihar Earthquake Fund from Messrs. the Olympia Talkies, Bombay, held on 18th Feb. when Messrs. the Ajanta's Super Picture "Gay Cavalior" was shown:—

Ebdahim Seth of Messrs. Noormahomed Dossa, Rs. 100; Subscription from different Film Companies, Rs. 86; By the help of the Cinema Staff, Rs. 92,. The total amounts to Rs. 278.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Central Office, Kalbadevi Road, writes:—

We have received the following further contributions for Babu Rajendra Prasad Fund:—

Mr. H. R, Raja, on behalf of students, being proceeds of Variety Entertainment held on 10th Feb. at the Royal Opera House Rs. 1819, Suratna Dasha Zarolana Sajmana Bahivatdaro (Earthquake for medicine) Rs. 271, Kandivali Station Staff Rs. 20-12, Laxmibai Fakir Keluskar Rs. 25, Total Rs. 2,135-12.

We have also received the following free articles for the medical relief in the afflicted areas in Bihar:—

Fifty pound tins of Glucose Powder given by The Corn Products Co., Serums, Vaccines, etc., given by The Havero Trading Co. bundle of clothes.

Besides these, Messrs. Shri Krishna Agency, Mirchi Street, have despatched two cases of Matches to Patna.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Lt.-Col. H.L.F. Dimmock and Mrs. Baldwin Browne lunched at Government House on Friday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne visited the H.O.H. Fete and attended an "At Home" given by the Hon. Khan Bahadur D.B. Cooper, on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay, Lady Brabourne and the staff will be the guest of the Viceroy from 4th to 7th March.

The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon left for Dhanaer this morning by Air and will return by Air next Tuesday afternoon.

Their Excellencies will fly to Kapurthala on the 10th March on a short visit.—A. P.

SURAT'S QUOTA FOR BIHAR RELIEF

(From A Correspondent).
SURAT, Feb. 20.

The local relief Committee had sent uptil now Rs. 25,000 to Babu Rajendra Prasad 'quake fund. This together cloth worth Rs. 1,600 from Surat and the direct remittances from the district the total from Surat and the Surat district amounts to Rs. 35,000.

Rander, a Kasba village near Surat has contributed to Rs. 1,043-15-0 for Bihar Relief Fund. The labourers including women have also contributed their mite.

Allahabad: The Reception Committee of the All India Agarwal Mahasabha has issued reminder to the various provincial sabhas to send in their nominations for presidentship of the next session of the Mahasabha to be held at Allahabad on March 31, and the following days.

Highness Wins Byculla Club Cup

Orient's Surprising Success In Turf Club Cup

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

A huge crowd gathered at Mahaluxmi on Saturday to witness the Byculla Club Cup run, but the memories of this gala day will not be treasured by backers, who fared disastrously.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne made a state entry before the start of the fourth race and received a warm reception.

Favourites who have failed with monotonous regularity hitherto, fared no better on Saturday, and we have reached a stage of the season where backers see no hope of recovering their losses.

The Turf Club Cup resulted in a complete surprise. Few expected Orient to outstay a classy field after his doleful display in the Gaye Plate 1¼ miles on Feb. 10 when established third favourite. Something must have been amiss with Mr. Hoyt's Grey on that occasion, because he failed to reveal the galloping powers that he showed in the Turf Club Cup against much stronger opposition. Tair al Iraq spoiled the race by going to the front at top speed and had the field sprawling by the time they came to the turn. Orient and Collector then came on the scene to finish in the order named with gallant old Darianoor four lengths away third.

HIGHNESS WINS BYCULLA CUP

Highness credited the Rajpipla stable with the coveted Byculla Club Cup, which he won pulling up. Ethics and Galumph followed him home, the last named keeping Star of Italy out of third place.

Costaki Pasha's victory in the Mansfield Plate, made his running in the Willingdon Plate last Saturday look silly. The son of Gainsborough who was first favourite on that occasion finished down the field, but over a shorter journey on Saturday beat a big troop like a lot of hacks.

This is the kind of form that has backers in a tangle, and one wonders what the handicapper thinks of such topsy turvy results. Experienced racing correspondents have given up trying to study form and now consult astrologers.

Dillon had an arm chair ride on Berrydale in the Lloyd Handicap. The Beresford cold has now struck his English form and should do even better.

Thracian Prince, who has been often expected, got his head in front in the Manton Plate. The Australian kelding is bad at the gate, otherwise he should have scored earlier.

Another inmate of Randalls' stable scored in Div: II of the Lloyd Handicap, Ternlet well ridden by Blyth beating Follow Me, who was slowly away.

Obaid handled Turlogh very cleverly to win the Morland Plate, just getting up in time to beat Custodian.

The two divisions of the Town Plate were taken by Burgess and Al Ghazi, who won fairly comfortably. Evans displayed sound judgment on the former, who drew No. 22 at the barrier.

1st Race (2-30 p. m.)

THE TOWN PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr A M Khairaz's AL GHAZI 8-2 Selby 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's AL NATIQ 7-5 McCarthy 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MUTASHAR 7-11 Stokes 3
Mr A C Ardeshir's SUNSPOT 8-12 Whiteside 4

Did not run: Azroom 7-8 and Faithful II 7-7.

The race: It was a bad start. Rajput and Gurji Beg being left. Pallazaman shot out with a ong lead from Al Ghazi and Sunspot At the distance Al Ghazi assumed command and although challenged by Mutashar and Azroom won comfortably.

Won by 2 lengths; 1 1/2 lengths; hea .

Time: 1 minute 37 1/5 seconds
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 71. Places Rs. 21/8; Rs. 74 and Rs. 41
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 11; Rs. 39 and Rs. 20
Favourite: Al Ghazi.
Trainer: A M Khairaz.

2nd Race (3-0 p. m.)

THE MORLAND PLATE—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr Roman's TURLOGH 8-9 Obaid 1
Mr D M Mistry's CUSTODIAN 9-0 Northmore 2
The Chief of Bajana's GREEK BURIL 9-1 Whiteside 3
Mr J Crawford's BOY BACHELOR 8-4 M Hoyt 4

Did not run: Cymro 9-2; Insomnia 7-0 and Bismarck II 7-12.

The race: Superlative was quickest the way followed by Heyday, Hero Worship and Turlough. From the 7 furlong Heyday led from Clairette and Sky Hawk. Heyday and Boy Bachelor entered the straight together closely followed by Turlough and Custodian. Turlough won the race by a head.

Won by head; short head; 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 42 seconds
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 118/8. Places Rs. 44/8; Rs. 96/8; and Rs. 98/8
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 66/8. Places Rs. 23; Rs. 39; and Rs. 31
Favourite: Heyday
Trainer: G Essajee

3rd Race (3-30 p. m.)

THE LLOYD HANDICAP. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II, which have not won a race value Rs. 20,000 or over.

Hon. Sir H M Mehta's TERNLET 8-10 Blyth 1
Mr N Begmahomed's FOLLOW ME 7-13 Marrable 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FOUR KINGS 8-3 Stokes 3
Mr P B Avasia's GLEN GOAN 8-3 Evans 4

Did not run: Zorawar 7-0
Won by neck; 2 lengths; 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 10 1/5 seconds
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 131. Places Rs. 37; Rs. 49; and Rs. 57/8
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 78. Places Rs. 20; Rs. 19 and Rs. 26/8
Favourite: Cardsharper
Trainer: O Randall

4th Race (4-0 p. m.)

THE MANTON PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr F H Mehta's THRACIAN PRINCE 7-13 Burns 1
Mr N Begmahomed's ALMEIDA 9-0 Marrable 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BILLY BUTTON 7-4 Rafaele 3
Mr A M Khairaz's FRANCOLIN 7-4 McCarthy 4

Did not run: Berrydale 9-0 and Ternlet 8-10

The Race.—Camille was smartest out of the barrier with Nyasa and Safety Match in chase. Comprehension was handy. Two furlongs from home Comprehension assumed command, but Thracion Prince, Billy Button and Almeida all came on the scene the first named going on to win from Almeida, Billy Button secured the minor placing.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 217. Places Rs. 72; Rs. 75/8; and Rs. 44
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 122. Places Rs. 29/8; Rs. 32 and Rs. 20
Trainer: O Randall.

5th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE LLOYD HANDICAP. Division I—Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II which have not won a race value Rs. 20,000 or over.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's BERRYDALE 7-7 Dillon 1
Mr Eve's RISQUE 8-7 Brace ... 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GRAND WAZIR 8-12 Dobie 3
Major-General Nawab Khusru-Jung's EL DRAQUE 8-3 Walker 4

Did not run: Lochmore 8-4 and Galumph 7-7

The Race.—Berrydale was quickly into his stride. Then came the Greek, Goolash and Risque. Grand Wazir and Invercannie were in the rear. Berrydale was never headed and won easily. Risque held the late finishing Grand Wazir for third place.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths; neck; head.

Time: 1 minute 40 seconds
1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 40/8. Places Rs. 20/8; Rs. 23/8 and Rs. 42
2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 11; Rs. 12 and Rs. 18
Trainer: Powar

6th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE TURF CLUB CUP. Distance 1 3/4 miles. A Cup value Rs. 1,000, or in specie at the option of winner, and Rs. 12,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class 1.

Mr. A. Hoyt's ORIENT, 7-5 Graham 1
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's COLLECTOR 6-12cd. 7-4 Meekings 2
Mr. A. Lookmanji's DARIANOOR, 9-2, Evans 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's TAIR AL IRAQ 9-0, Selby 4

The Race.—Tair Al Iraq forged ahead soon after the start and would not let the field settle down. Jai Bhavani and Sarsam headed the others, Hamiyah was in the rear. At the half mile Sarsam and Jai Bhavani closed on Tail Al Iraq and now Orient and Collector were prominent. Orient raced ahead from the distance and easily outstayed Collector, Darianoor finishing on strongly beat Tair Al Iraq for third place.

Won by 3/4 length, 4 lengths, 1 length.

Time.—3 mins. 22 3-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 124 for win, Rs. 36-8, Rs. 42-8 and Rs. 36 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 66-8 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 22 and Rs. 16 for places.

Trainer:—Owner.

7th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

A Cup value £50 presented by the Members of the Byculla Club and Rs. 25,500 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 17,000; second Rs. 6,000; and third Rs. 2,500. A handicap for horses in Class I.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's HIGHNESS 7-9 Selby 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ETHICS 8-11, Munroe 2
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani's and K. S. Malkani's GALUMPH 7-3 cd. 7-5 Meekings 3
Mr. Eve's STAR OF ITALY 9-7 C Hoyt 4

Not Run.—Shipshape 7-9.

The Race.—Star of Italy made the running from Bonne Tete, Le Commissaire and Spencer. Highness was last. They went on in this order until the mile where Bonne Tete fell back and Le Commissaire and Trelawne raced behind Star of Italy. Around the turn Star of Italy still held the advantage with Trelawne second. Highness covering ground fast on the outside passed them all up the straight to win as he liked. Ethics and Galumph were hard-ridden into second and third placings.

Won by 4 lengths, 1/2 length, 3/4 length.

Time.—3 min. 31-5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 142-8 for win, Rs. 39, Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 58 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 48 for win, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 26 for places.

Trainer:—E. S. Godfrey.

8th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE MANSFIELD PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; and third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for horses in Class I.

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s COSTAKI PASHA 8-9 Dillon 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's WHOOPEE 7-0 Stokes 2
Sir David Ezra's FASCICLE 7-9 Meekings 3
Mr. A. Hoyt's GAY DAY 6-12 McCarthy 4

Not Run.—Einga 7-13.

The Race.—Whoopee showed out then Tel Tel Asur headed Whoopee, Gay Day, Fasicle and Wall Street. Costaki Pasha brought up the rear. Gay Day and Whoopee were together at the distance. Whoopee looked like a winner when Costaki Pasha covering ground fast on the outside passed him to win very easily. Fascicle and Gay Day contested the third placing, the former just keeping his head in front.

First tote paid Rs. 51 for win.

Second tote paid Rs. 22-8 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 28 for places.

9th Race (6-30 p. m.)

THE TOWN PLATE, Division 1—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Gem's BURGESS 7-5 Evans 1
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's VERSHAN 9-2 Brace 2
Mr. Spleh Moosa's NAZAM 7-13 Meekings 3
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's KARAM ALLAH 7-5 Simmons 4

Not Run.—Rustom 8-2; Quarry 7-11; Sumoom 7-11.

The Race.—Lucky Boy and Zoolum were the pacemakers. Nazam, Riyad and Pasha were next in order. Vershan in the rear with Abdul Malik also badly placed.

Nearing the bend Burgess was prominent in the bunch. Pasha brought them around Burgess took charge a furlong from home and managed to keep the late finishing Vershan at bay. Nazam secured a placing.

First tote paid Rs. 181 for win, Rs. 50-8, Rs. 78-8 and Rs. 130-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 98-8 for win; Rs. 27; Rs. 41-8 and Rs. 52 for places.

Miss Gohar (Junior) will dance at the Opera House in a variety programme in aid of the Bihar Relief Fund.

CONTRACTORS ARRESTED

Alleged Embezzlement In Military Stores Dept.

SUKKUR, Feb. 24.

News of embezzlement in the Military Stores Department and arrest of some Indian and European Contractors has reached here.

It is stated that more than half a lakh of rupees has been misappropriated.

K. B. Sukhia of the C.I.D. is enquiring.

Details are lacking.—United Press.

AGA KHAN'S CALCUTTA TRIP

Provisional Programme Of Engagements

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

According to the present arrangement His Highness the Aga Khan is expected to arrive in Calcutta by the E. I. R. Bombay Mail on the morning of February 27. His Highness, who will be accompanied by Her Highness the Begum Aga Khan, will be given a reception at Howrah Station.

On February 27, at 4-30 p.m. there will be a garden party given in their honour by the Muslims of Calcutta. On the following day His Higness will receive a deputation of the All Bengal Depressed Classes Federation. The same night His Highness will be entertained at a dinner given by Sir Edward Benthall at the Bengal Club. On March 1 the Muslim Members of the Bengal Legislative Council will entertain him at a luncheon and the Hon. Nawab Bahadur Al Hadj Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi will held a a garden party in his honour.

Their Highnesses will be the guests of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal during their stay in Calcutta.—A. P.

Amraoti Municipality To Be Suspended?

(From Our Correspondent)

AMRAOTI, Feb. 23.

It is reliably understood that the Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti has strongly advised the Local Government to pass orders superseding the Amraoti Municipality as in his opinion the administration is not in the best interests of the town.

The charges against the Municipality are of a grave nature and it is reported they are not without foundation.

It is further learnt that the decision on this point is likely to have some repercussions on the ministerial position.

14 "GANGSTERS" ON TRIAL

Over 90 Witnesses From All Over India To Be Examined

TWO ACCUSED TURN APPROVERS

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 24.

An inter-provincial gang of 14 dangerous characters who are alleged to have committed 19 burglaries during the last two years and looted property in thousands, using motor cars and deadly weapons, are being tried in the Sessions Court.

There are more than 90 witnesses from all over India to be examined.

Two of the gang have turned Government approvers on a promise of mercy.

The court has had it sittings for about 16 days continously and it is expected that the examination of witnesses will take ten days more.—United Press.

ALTERCATION OVER A RUPEE!

Six Injured Washermen Removed To Hospital

KARACHI, Feb. 24.

A Sukkur message states that two sections of washermen had an altercation over "a rupee."

From words the quarrel is stated to have taken such a turn that free fight ensued wherein hatchets and axes were used. The police rushed to the scene and order was restored.

Six washermen in precarious condition were removed to the hospital.

Some arrests have been effected.—United Press.

HUSBAND KILLED IN BED

Wife Arrested For Alleged Cold-Blooded Murder

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 24.

News of a cold-blooded murder of a husband at the hands of his wife is reported from village Jhudo-gudam.

It is related that the couple had frequent altercations so much so that one day the husband chastised her with a stick. On the very night while her husband was fast asleep she it is alleged, took an axe and killed him in his bed and to avoid detection buried him in the farmhouse.

Thus six days passed away and those who enquired about the whereabouts of her husband were told that he was out on business. At the week end night some foxes smelling a corpse dug it out. In the morning the murder was out and the woman was arrested.

The police are making further enquiries into the matter.—United Press.

GIDWANI AND HIS NEW MISSIONS

Will Learn Shoe-Making To Teach Harijan Schools

KARACHI, Feb. 23.

It is reliably understood that Mr. A. T. Gidvani, Administrative Office Municipal School Board, is proceeding on four months leave.

During his holidays he intends to learn the art of shoe-making, leather tanning and other allied industries so that on returning from leave he might be able to start schools for Harijans where these industries might be taught.

It may be recalled that Mr. Gidvani has profound love and sympathy for the poor Harijans and that he had adopted one Harijan girl as his daughter, who died very recently.—United Press.

INMATE GETS FATAL AXE BLOW

Two Burglars Arrested By Police

TANDO-ALLAHYAR, Feb. 24.

Last night two burglars broke into the house of one Mohamdan Zemindar at Sinjoro.

Just as Sherkhan, an inmate of the house woke up at the sound of the foot-steps of the burglars and offered resistence, the burglars dealt him an axe blow, killing him instantaneously.

The police have arrested the murderers.—United Press.

INFECTED WITH GAMBLING MANIA

Surat Woman Loses All, And Gets Jail

SURAT, Feb. 23.

That the evil of gambling on American futures, has spread among women is revealed in a case before the City Magistrate, Surat, in which the accused Mani was charged with offences of gambling, cheating, etc. The woman accused narrated a story of how she lost her ornaments worth a thousand rupees in gambling and in the hope of recovering the loss sustained, she borrowed ornaments of others on the pretext of its use on ceremonial occasions.

Unfortunately she lost all in double betting on figures of American futures. The City Magistrate sentenced the accused woman to 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 for three offences.—(United Press).

PATNA HIGH COURT SHIFTED

PATNA, Feb. 24

It is reliably understood that owing to the unsafe conditions due to the damages done by the earthquake, the High Court is being shifted to the Legisatlive Council Chamber.

The Court rooms and the Chambers will be located in the main building and the Bar Library in temporary structures.

This arrangement, it is understood, is to continue till the cold weather

The Legislative Council sits in March for four days during which the High Court may close for the usual autumn session.—United Press.

HUNGER STRIKE IN MULTAN JAIL

LAHORE, Feb 24

Enquiries in connection with hunger-strike in Multan New Central Jail of Ubaidullah Khan (nephew of Abdul Ghaffar Khan of the Frontier), who is serving out his three years' sentence, show that he is not in danger.

It is understood that Ubeidullah Khan was transferred from Sialkot Jail to Multan Jail sometime ago, as he was a tubercular patient and Multan is suitable for such cases.

Apparently the strike is in protest against his transfer.—A. P.

QUIT ORDERS ON PROFESSOR

NARAINGANJ, Feb. 23.

A notice under section of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act 1932, was served yesterday on Prof. Bimala Mohon Ganguli by the District Magistrate of Dacca, prohibiting Mr. Ganguli from entering into or remaining within the Munshiganj Sub-Division for a period of three months from the date of the issue of the order.

Prof. Ganguli's native village Adabari is situated within the jurisdiction of the Munshiganj sub-division. But he usually resides at Naraingani.—United Press.

WORLD TOUR ON PUSH-BYKE

BARODA, Feb. 24.

A youth named Jaferali, who has started on world tour on cycle in 1930, from Nairobi in East Africa, has arrived here after a long journey of 36,000 miles.

He is starting from here for Bengal.—United Press.

Cawnpore.—The Governor in Council has ordered the "Vartaman", a local vernacular daily; to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,500 as security under the Press Act, by March 8. It is understood that the order has been made in connection with the publication by the paper of a satement by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in its issue of February 6.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

AIRPLANE CRASH CASUALTIES

NEW YORK, Feb, 24

As a result of the army's attempt to run America's airmail service, following cancellation of contracts of the airmail companies, six pilots were killed during the week, while grave fears are felt for the lives of eight passengers of a giant transport aeroplane which disappeared in snowstorm after leaving City, and City, and has been missing since yesterday.—Reuter.

LAVANPRASAD'S CASE

Sjt. Kothari Interviews Jamsaheb And Dewan

Sjt. Manilal Kothari wires from Jamnagar, under Wednesday's date:—

"On 23rd January when I and Sjt. Lavanprasad had an interview with the Maharaja Jamsaheb in the presence of Mr. Merwanji Diwansaheb, and Shree Himatsinhji, Home Member, and Lavanprasad submitted a full statement of his case. I was given a definite assurance by the Maharaja Saheb that he would make a proper inquiry into the whole affair, and do everything to ensure justice.

INTERVIEW WITH DEWAN.

Next day, I again interviewed him and had an opportunity of having a full say on the whole situation. I felt encouraged to hope for some tangible results. I anxiously waited for about two weeks, and then, in reply to my wire, 20th inst. was fixed for my interview with the Diwan Saheb, who was in charge of the inquiry.

I arrived here on the evening of 19th, and on the morning of 20th met the Diwan Saheb and Shree Himatsinhji. Lavanprasad was also present. In the course of the interview the Diwan Saheb informed me that Lavanprasad's removal to and detention in Panch Dewda was made in pursuance of the orders given by Himatsinhji, who, as Home Member, was responsible for Law and Order in Jamnagar State.

The reason for this, he said, was that for sending out false telegrams to press in connection with the action of the State in village Dabasing belonging to Shree Jorawarsinhji. Lawanprasad was deported on 10th December from Jamnagar territory, to Dhrol State. In contravention of these deportation orders he returned to Jamnagar, on the evening of 12th December.

KEPT IN DETENTION.

For this breach of orders, instead of taking legal action against him which could have been done, he was ordered by the Home Member to be kept in detention in Panch Dewda.

The Dewan Saheb admitted that Lavanprasad was once beaten with a stick by Narsing (alias Chaku) in whose custody he (Lavanprasad) was kept in Panch Dewda. The Diwan Saheb further informed me that this Narsing (alias Chaku) died of pneumonia about five days ago in Jamnagar hospital. Shree Himatsinhji almost repeated the above version, and added that Lavanprasad was now free like any other citizen in Jamnagar.

I told the Diwan Saheb that the position now taken up by the State was quite novel and untenable, in view of the fact that soon after Lavanprasad's mysterious removal from his house to Panch Dewda, on 14th December both Maharaja and he (Dewan Saheb) had clearly stated, in reply to various enquiries, that the State had not arrested Lavanprasad, and knew nothing absolutely about his whereabouts.

I told Diwan Saheb that this explanation would not satisfy me, and the general public who were feeling keenly interested in the issues involved in this case, and who were anxiously waiting for some tangible action on the part of the State.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH DEWAN.

I again met Diwan Saheb this morning at his residence, and had a long talk with him, in the course of which I emphasised the need of a bold policy and action on the part of the Maharaja Saheb, such as would inspire confidence and a sense of security amongst the people.

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED

BARODA, Feb. 24.

Bai Shirganga and police constable Muljee Ishwar, were sentenced to death by the District Court for the murder of Mr. Maganlal Ramachandra, a teacher in Dabhoi.

The High Court maintained both the sentences. The Huzur Court commuted the sentences of death to those of transportation for life.—United Press.

Move To Take Baroda Mill Into Liquidation

BARODA, Feb. 24.

A depositer has filed an application in Court of the City Judge for taking the Maharani Woollen Mill into liquidation.

It may be mentioned here that after the demise of late Mr. Mathubhai Kantawala, and the sudden closing of the two Mills, a tense situation had been created in Baroda city.—United Press.

TENANTS FLEECED ON ALL SIDES

Bakhle Makes Out Strong Case For Rent Regulation

Mr. Petit Says Principle Involved In Measure Is Dangerous, Depriving Landlords Of Individual Liberties

A petition signed by Bombay tenants according their support to Mr. R. R. Bakhale's Bill to regulate and control rents in Bombay was presented by the mover to the President of the Bombay Legislative Council when discussion on the Bill was resumed on Saturday.

Mr. J. B. Petit representing the Bombay Millowners' Association opposed the Bill on the ground that it would involve a revolutionary principle and sought to deprive the landlords of their individual liberties.

The measure found support from a large number of members including nominated non-officials.

When the Bombay Legislative Council met on Saturday Mr. R. R. Bakhale continued his speech in support of the rent bill

He said that when the rent bill was introduced by Government in 1918 the following important grounds were advanced:-

(1) insufficiency of housing accomodation; (2) inflex of more population in Bombay City; (3) enormous rise in rents; and (4) the fact that rents used to absorb most of the rise in wages If, Sir, I show that these causes operate to-day, though some of them may exist in a different form, will it be too much to expect that I have made out a case which should command the respect of Government and bring their support for this Bill? I hope to place before this House a few additional grounds in support of the Bill.

According to census report "there has been" in the words of the Census Commissioner, "no great improvement in a lowering of the density" of the population "in overcrowded localities." These figures and facts conclusively show that the influx of population which, among other reasons necessitated 1918 rent legislation, has not only become permanent, but it has been increased by 124,000 during the decade ending 1931. I, therefore, submit, that I have made out a case for rent legislation from the point of view of population.

I now come to the insufficiency of housing accommodation and I again take for the purposes of comparison, the 1921 and 1931 figures. "This actually means," in the words of the Census Commissioner "general overcrowding of the mass of the population."

I have so far given only comparative figures of 1921 and 1931 to show how the position stands to-day and it compares with what existed in 1921. What are the the conclusions one can draw from them? "The general conclusions to be drawn.....are:—(1) that if an average of more than two-and-half persons per room were taken as indicating "overcrowding" in Bombay, 86 per cent of the Bombay population would be considered to be overcrowded and housed so inadequately that the streets have to be used universally to supplement the sleeping accommodation which the houses themselves cannot provide; (2) that 96 per cent of the individuals composing Bombay's population do not know what having a room to themselves means; and (3) that only 4 per cent of the population live in conditions which ensure reasonable privacy and domestic seclusion. Such conditions as I have described, "must be more reminiscent of the "Black Hole" of historical memory than of any modern city pretending to sanitary living conditions." These are strong words; but, Mr. President, I assure you they are not mine. They are used by Mr. H. T. Sorely, M.A., Indian Civil Service, Provincial Superintendent of Census operations, Bombay Presidency, and are quoted from the Census Report of Report of 1931.

RISE IN RENTS

I now deal with the other two considerations, viz., the rise in rents and the absorption of most of the wage increase in rents. I claim that figures taken from official sources show as conclusively as they did 15 years ago that the rise in rents is as high to-day as it was then and makes out a case for a rent legislation. The last point dwelt with as one of the arguments in favour of the rent legislation of those days was the absorption of most of the rise in wages. To-day, there is not only no rise in wages but there is a definite fall and that too on a large scale.

UNEMPLOYMENT

On the top of wage reductions, there are easily 60,000 persons unemployed in the textile industry alone; and, therefore, the question of rise or fall in wages does not arise at all. In the case of the middle classes, the situation is equally, and perhaps more, deplorable. The situation is worsened by the fact that the salaries have gone down by 5 to 10 per cent. and more, and to that extent, the per centage of rents in proportion to the total earnings has incdeased. For new recruits in the services, reduced grades of salaries have been introduced, thereby disturbing, to the disadvantage of the new recruits the proportion between rents and earnings. Then, again, there has occurred serious unemployment among the middle classes the extent of which it is not easy to contemplate with equanimity.

TENANTS' PLIGHT

The conditions I have so far attempted to describe are, it will be agreed, on par with those that existed when rent Act was enacted and during the period of its continuance. To-day, Sir, they have been worsened in certain other respects which deserve a reference. In those days, increase in commodity prices, rents, etc., was accompanied by increase in salaries and wages as well. If there was excess in expenditure, it was counterbalanced, to a certain extent by a rise in earnings. This cannot be denied. But to-day the position is not what it was then. I have already pointed out that salaries and wages have gone down considerably. I also recognise that the prices of agricultural commodities have gone down. But it should be remembered that food stuffs form only 43.4 per cent and 54.8 per cent. of the total expenditure of a middle class family and a working class family respectively. And whatever relief people might have got by reduced prices of food stuffs, has been offset to a large extent by increased taxation, Central, Provincial and local and by extra expenditure on education and medical aid. The Income Tax minimum has reached the lowest level that one can think of; and the Bombay Municipal Corporation has only the other increased general tax by one per cent—which is sure to be passed on to the tenants.

Consider the case of a tenant from any point of view; and you will find that it is not only as bad as it was 15 years ago but it is worse in certain other respects which I have briefly indicated. The law of demand and supply cannot operate fairly in Bombay city when the supply is hundred times behind the demand; and it will be nothing short of cruelty to leave the tenants entirely at the mercy of the landlords when there is such a dire distress all round.

PETIT SEES REVOLUTION

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Millowner) opposed the Rent Bill on the ground that the principle involved in the measure was of a dangerous and revolutionary character and sought to deprive landlords of their individual liberties. His speech was interrupted by ironical cheers from the Opposition benches. He asked the Council to reject the Bill "unless they were of opinion that the time had come to nationalise the various private activities and to advocate state intervention in matters of this character." He thought the main principle underlying the bill was the introduction of legislature enactment to place artificial restrictions in the normal operations of the laws of supply and demand. The mover, he said, had attempted to mitigate this objectionable principle by introducing an element of discrimination in it by saying that the bill should apply only to rents up to a certain limit.

CHAMPIONS LANDLORDS

But the principle was still there. "Is this house going to impose these arbitrary restrictions upon the right of private individuals and obstruct the normal operations of the lands of supply and demand"? he asked. He warned the house that the acceptance of such a principle would involve it in complications of a dangerous character. Did they think that the time had come to nationalise the various private activities of individuals? He said that the Council agreed to such measures in the past owing to the extraordinary conditions prevailing in the country during the war and further maintained that the Rent Act of 1918 was extended because Government was anxious to give time to the people to adjust themselves to changed conditions. The speaker claimed that those conditions had positively changed "very much in favour of the tenants" and much to the disadvantage of landlords.

He also claimed that rents in Bombay had gone down terribly. The rents obtaining in the city now were even below the pre-war level. The hardships of tenants living in one and two room tenements were not really great. He pointed out that of the 16,000 one and two room tenements in the Bombay Development Chawls as many as 8000 were lying vacant (as at August 1933). Quoting the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay the speaker said there was no stringency of residential housing accommodation in the city and added that there were vacancies in the Improvement Trust chawls, inspite of reductions in rents and in some cases, the chawls were full even though rents were increased. He asked the mover to withdraw the bill and if this was not done the house should reject it.

Mr. A. E. Servai (nominated non-official) opposed the bill on the ground that rents had already fallen and the bill will be a hardship on landlords.

FURTHER SUPPORT TO MEASURE

Mr. S. H. Prater (nominated non-official) said that he cordially supported the measure, because it would give relief to the poor and industrial classes. In 1918 Government passed the Rent Act in order to protect people from exploitation. That humane measure was brought into force during boom times when there was practically no unemployment and when the incidence of taxation was done. The position now was much worse and the country was passing through unparalleled depression. It was true that rents had fallen, but the fall was not appreciable.

CIVIL WAR PROSPECTS

Dr. P. G. Solanki (nominated non-official) said that there was great discontent among tenants and the need for some legislation to control rents was acutely felt. He feared that if Government did not come to the rescue of tenants and give them relief, there may be a civil war between landlords and tenants.

13 Months' Rent Per Annum

Mr. G. S. Gangole (Kanara District) in supporting the measure said amidst laughter that certain Hindu landlords were in the habit of collecting 13 months rent in a year from their tenants. He suggested that rents should be fixed proportionate to the measurements of the accommodation provided.

Mr. A. N. Surve also supported the Bill.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha (nominated non-official) opposed the bill and said that the position did not call for interference on the part of Government.

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola opposed the bill on the same ground.

Mr. Syed Munaver and Rao Bahadur G K Chitale supported the Bill.

The Council then adjourned till Monday.

JEROME K. JEROME'S Immortal River Comedy

"THREE MEN IN A BOAT"

with
WILLIAM AUSTIN
EDMUND BREON
BILLY MILTON

Released by East and Kent (India) Ltd. at

ROXY

To-night 4; 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"S.O.S. Iceberg" shown at "Capitol."

WOMAN'S BODY IN PARCEL

Gruesome Package Detrained At Villupuram

VILLUPURAM, Feb. 23.

Mystery surrounds the discovery of the dead body of a middle-aged woman in a railway parcel, detrained here from a passenger train to-night.

It appears that a parcel was booked at Madura on February 2nd, strongly packed in a 'deal' wood case by an individual describing himself as Diraviyam and addressed to a fictitious person, at Arkonam labelled "to pay."

Owing to the bad odour it was detrained at Villupuram and when opened, revealed the body of a woman, aged about 35 completely disfigured. The Police are investigating.

It will be remembered that a similar parcel was discovered at Karunghuzhi about a month back as a sequel to which a case is now proceeding at Georgetown Police Court.—A.P.

NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY ADJOURNED

NAGPUR, Feb. 24.

To-day's meeting of the Nagpur Municipality was adjourned as a mark of respect and sympathy on account of the incarceration of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru at an hour when he was devoting all his energy to the services of the 'quake-stricken people of Bihar.

An amendment, seeking to condemn the action of the Government in arresting Pandit Jawahar Lal was lost, but the original resolution was unanimously carried.—United Press.

NO TAX ON FOREIGN WORKMEN

French Senate Rejects Proposal

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Feb. 23.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has rejected the 10 per cent. tax on foreign workmen. The action practically kills the proposal.

DEMONSTRATION CANCELLED

Bombay Tenants To Carry Vigorous Propaganda For Rent Reduction

The President of the Bombay Tenants' League has issued the following statement:—

The Bombay Tenants' League had announced two processions on Saturday morning to demonstrate in front of the Bombay Legislative Council Hall. This decision was taken on the information that Mr. Bakhale's Tenants' Bill was coming before the Council for discussion on Saturday. Since the Bill was taken up for discussion on Friday, the League subsequently decided not to lead the processions to the Council Hall on Saturday morning.

The League will continue carrying on vigorous propaganda as before for reduction of rents. Even the slightest relief to the tenants who are hard hit by general depression, wage-cuts, retrenchment and increasing unemployment can only come through an intense mass movement. To carry on powerful agitation, it is necessary to have a permanent organisation of the tenants. We, therefore, appeal to the tenants of Bombay to join the League in large numbers and participate in its activities.

THE KING AND UNEMPLOYED

"Asked Premier To Restore Cuts" Says Mr. McGovern

BLACKBURN, (By Mail).

Mr. John McGovern, the Labour M.P. for Shettleston, Glasgow, broke his silence regarding the incident in which he was concerned at the close of the King's Speech in the House of Lords last November. He is accompanying the Scottish hunger marchers now at Blackburn.

He asserted that the King had suggested that the Prime Minister should persuade the Cabinet to restore the unemployment cuts.

"While sitting with Lady Astor in the Commons lobby," Mr. McGovern continued, "the Prime Minister informed me of the King's discussion with him concerning my protest. He told him that both he and the Prince of Wales knew of the tremendous suffering and hardship throughout the country and did not blame me for the protest I had made.

"The King's last words to the Premier were: 'For God's sake, Mr. MacDonald, try at least to get the Cabinet to restore the cuts to ease the unemployed's poverty and suffering.'

"This shows the King's humanity," added Mr. McGovern.

(Unemployment figures increased by 164,989 to 2,389,068 in January).

GANG OF 40 DACOITS ARRESTED

Police Recover Looted Property And Guns

BARODA, Feb. 24.

A gang of 40 dacoits has been rounded up by the police.

These dacoits, it is reported, were a source of permanent terror to the people of Baroda State, Broach districts and Rajpipla State. They committed a large number of dacoities during the last three years.

After the arrest a large quantity of looted property and a number of guns were recovered from them.—United Press.

HOW JAPAN FOUGHT 'QUAKE HAVOC & WON

(Continued from page 16.)

courage, pay tribute to universal love and mutual aid and be respectful, industrious and intelligent. Thus can we hope for the prosperity of Japanese nation, the safety and expansion of Japanese race, and the welfare of the Japanese people."

AN INSPIRING EXAMPLE.

Those who had visited the devastated area shortly after the catastrophe, came away with the impression, that the affected areas of Japan would never be restored to the original prosperous and flourishing condition at least for a century more; still, by almost super-human efforts, courage, determination and above all unflinching patriotism, the Japanese have not only restored the afflicted parts, but even made them better than before in every respect. The same visitors, touring these parts now, declare that no trace is left of one of the most terrible earthquakes ever experienced in any part of the world, and one result of the disaster was that, all the pre-existing defects and drawbacks, have been removed in the new town-plannings and reconstruction.

Does not Japan furnish an inspiring and heartening example to our unfortunate countrymen of Bihar? Human efforts may not be able to prevent cosmic disorders, but human agency, if sufficiently determined and persistent, can, in a short time, undo the harm caused by the disaster, so that resurrected Bihar may, with the Will of God and human efforts, be better in every respect than the poverty-stricken, normally depressed, famine-stricken pre-'quake Bihar.—A.P.

MENINGITIS PLAYS HAVOC IN AHMEDABAD

46 Cases Out Of 97 Prove Fatal

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 24.

Meningitis is spreading rapidly in Ahmedabad for some time past. 97 cases have been reported so far out of which 46 have proved fatal.

Special arrangements have been made for treatment of this disease in the Municipal (Vadilal Sarabhai) Hospital in which 26 patients are at present undergoing treatment and arrangements are being made for treatment of 30 more patients.

The Municipality, which is alive to the danger of the outbreak of this epidemic, is taking precautionary measures.—A.P.

RAIN TO EXTEND IN BIHAR

Temperature Remains Above Normal In Frontier

POONA, Feb. 24.

A trough of low pressure extends this morning from the Punjab to Chota Nagpur and a low pressure area also lies over the head of the Bay of Bengal. Scattered thundershowers have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal and Bihar.

Temperature remains above normal from North-West Frontier to Bihar and Chota Nagpur.

Fresh western disturbance is causing cloud in North Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Provinces and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Silchar one and a half inches; Jalpaiguri and Darbhanga a half each and Gauhati, Bhamo, Myitkyina, Cherrapunji and Darjeeling a quarter each.

FORECAST.

Thunderstorm and rain will increase and extend in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar and occur locally in Chota Nagpur and East United Provinces. Scattered light showers may also occur along North-West Frontier.—A. P.

FEEDER RAILWAYS FOR SIND

KARACHI, Feb. 24.

It is understood Mr. Stubbs, an expert road engineer, who has been specially deputed by the Government of India to make a survey of the communications in Sind suggested a road development programme for Sind at a cost of a crore of rupees to be financed from the receipts of the petrol tax, local cess, and the wheel tax.

In this connection the question of developing the existing feeder railways in Sind is understood to be engaging Mr. Stubbs' attention and the harnessing of private enterprises for this purpose will be seriously considered in preference to the Government's financing in view of the delicate state of the proposed Sind Government's finances.—A. P.

The auction of liquor shops of the city and the three talukas of Surat District, has fetched Rs. 140940 which exceeds as compared with the previous years by Rs. 2,340.

NAGPUR STARTS EVENING "PHERIS"

People Urged To Strive For Economic Uplift

NAGPUR, Feb. 24.

Evening Pheries were organised under the auspices of the Committee for Khaddar propaganda, through the main streets of Sadar Bazar.

At night, a meeting was held under the Presidency of Mr. Salve, an influential pleader of the city. Seth Radha Krishna Bajaj advised the people to do their utmost for social and economic uplift and to follow the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Sunderji of Sabarmati Ashram said that popularisation of the use of Khaddar among the mass is the only way of bettering the economic condition of the poor and achieving economic Swaraj.

Mr. Salve, the President, requested the audience to use country-made goods so that trade and industry of India may flourish.

Sheth Jamna Lal Bajaj has arrived here to-day and is leaving for Wardha.—United Press.

SWADESHI SANGH FOR GUJARAT

Central Body Formed

In the course of a press statement the Secretaries of the "Gujarat Swadeshi Sangh" write:—

In pursuance of the decision of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh, the Sthayee Swadeshi Bazar Mandal of Ahmedabad was entrusted with the task of organising a Central Swadeshi Sangh for Gujarat. The Mandal accordingly called prominent workers of Gujarat, interested in the work of Swadeshi for the formation of central body. The "Gujarat Swadeshi Sangh" is now formed and with a provisional committee of 35 persons from the different districts of Gujarat, Baroda and Kathiawar. The following members will serve as office-bearers for the current year:—

President—Lady Vidyaben Neelkanth; Vice-President, Mr. Dinkerrao N. Desai, (Broach); Treasurer, Mr. Jivanlal H. Divan; Secretaries, Smt. Sharda Mehta and Mr. Bhogilal D. Lala.

In quest, it is alleged, of arms and ammunition, the police searched the house of Sjt. Kalinath Guha, at Balubari. No arrest is reported to have been made, and nothing incriminating was found.

THE MOST UNUSUAL PICTURE OF THE YEAR

"SAMARANG"

Thrilling fights on the bottom of the ocean between sharks and octopuses—sensational life and death struggles between men and sharks—a simple story unravelled in an entertaining way

"SAMARANG"

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BIHAR EARTHQUAKE and the Lord Mayor's Appeal to the Viceroy's Fund.

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AFTERMATH OF WHITE CAP BAN

Naib Suba Evades Main Issue After Month's Silence

(From Our Correspondent).
GANDEVI, Feb. 23.

After a month's silence, Mr. Ghelabhai, the Chairman of the Gandevi Municipality has received an answer to the protest against the high-handed encroachment upon the Vice-President's right of reading the address to the Maharaja and the ban on white caps in the Durbar at Gandevi on the occasion of H. H.'s last visit to this place.

Members of Municipality and citizens had addressed their protests to the Maharaja and the higher officials while the reply received emanates from the Naib Suba's office at Kamrej. The Naib Suba evades the main issue of the ban on Gandhi caps, and shows Vice-President's "absence in the Durbar" as his justification for getting the address read by another member.

That the Vice-President was absent in the "Durbar" does not necessarily prove that he was absent from the Mandap. What caused his absence at the Durbar function is now an open secret. My inquiries of the Vice-President show that his understanding with the Naib Suba and the Vahiwatdar was unequivocal and clear that he was to be present in his usual head-gear while reading the Municipal address. The Vahiwatdar, the Vice-President says, sent for him on the morn of the Maharaja's visit, and conveyed to him Suba's order prohibiting 'caps' from the Durbar.

The Vahivatdar may naturally have been perplexed at the confusion created by this eleventh hour order. He knew too well that the Mandap was erected by the Municipality and it was by their suffrage that the Durbar was allowed to be held there. However the Vice-President assured him that he was not keen to be present at the Durbar and would not create any scene out of deference to the Royal guest. The understanding even then was that the Vice-President sitting in the other section of the Shamiana should come and read the address once the Durbar was over.

The Vice-President, on my inquiry to-day, emphatically asserts that the Naib Suba, and the Vahivatdar were quite aware of his presence in the Pandal where he was sitting with three more councillors in the white cap. The Naib Suba, it is asserted, on inquiry was told by the Municipal Secretary and the clerk that the Vice-President was sitting nearby in the other section.

The antedilivulian rules of the Durbar—even if insisted upon in these days of Democracy—could not have been applied to the Municipal function and that too in their own Mandap where the official function was allowed to be held by the suffrage of that institution.

D. P. I. Visits Anath Vidyarthi Griha

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Feb. 23.

The Director of Public Instruction, Mr. R. Hr. Beckett visited the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha on Wednesday last. He was taken round the institution by Mr. V. G. Ketkar and shown the industrial and educational departments of the Griha. Mr. Beckett seemed to be especially interested in the new monotype machine with Marathi type, and the Indian exercises like wrestling, "malkhamb" and lathi, shown by the boys. He was presented with one of the art fans made by the boys in the fan factory of the institution.

MOVING CLUB OF EDUCATIONISTS.

Mr. Beckett then attended the meeting of the Moving Club of Headmasters and Educational Officers of Poona, held by the Maharastra High School of the A. V. Griha. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. R. S. Dixhit, Prof. M. R. Paranjapay, Mr. Cameron and most of the local headmasters were present. The president of the club, Mr. R. S. Dixit welcomed the D. P. I. and gave a short account of the activities of the club.

Mr. Beckett appreciated the objectives of the club, which he could not visit oftener owing to his official duties.

Dr. G. S. Khair then gave a short account of the growth and problems of the A. V. Girha and its high school.

NOMINATION ON LOCAL SELF-GOVT. BODIES

Rajapur Conference Condemns Principle Of Nomination

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJAPUR, Feb. 20.

The third session of the Ratnagiri District Local Self-Government Conference was held at Rajapur on the 14th and 15th inst. under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Local Self-Government Institute and the Taluka Local Board, Rajapur, under the presidentship of Mr. Govindrao D. Vartak, President of the Thana District Local Board. A number of delegates from different Local Self-Government Bodies in this District and outside attended the Conference.

The Conference commenced sittings on Wednesday afternoon in the "Gokhale Hall" of the High School. Mr. R. A. Sakhalkar, President of the Taluka Local Board, welcomed all the delegates. In the course of his speech, he dealt with the peculiar problems of the District and Taluka Local Boards in this District, and showed how they were rendered more difficult by the topographical situation and the comparatively poor finances of this proverbially poor District.

He also referred to the difficulties in the recovery of the Octroi duty, levied by the Board, and suggested that the whole trouble would disappear if the Joint Board scheme were brought into force. While speaking about the achievements of the Board, he referred to the neglect into which Agricultural Education had fallen, and said that the Board should give a more liberal grant to the Agricultural School at Rajapur, and help forward the cause of agricultural education, as it was already financing industrial education at two centres in the Ratnagiri District, viz., Kankavali and Wankavali.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Vartak, the President of the Conference referred to the varied experiences he himself had got of Local Self-Government during the course of last ten years or more. He pointed out how great responsibilities have been thrown on these bodies under the Act and how meagre and ever-fluctuating the sources of revenue handed over to them. He denounced the principle of Nomination on these bodies as most harmful and highly detrimental to the smooth working of the bodies.

Referring to the relations of the District Local Board and School Board, he pointed out how it was undesirable from the point of both discipline and administration for the District Board to interfere with the decisions of the School Board even in such trifling matters as the transfer of teachers; and in this connection he advised the policy of non-interference laid down by his own Board.

ENLIGHTEN ELECTORATES.

Coming to the enlightenment of the electorates he referred to the pitiably low percentage of literacy in India, and exhorted the Boards to undertake all possible measures for the immediate expansion of primary education and the spread of literacy in rural areas. In this connection, he alluded to the value and utility of the Village Panchayats and regretted that very few Panchayats were formed so far in this Presidency.

Messrs. Naik, Devadhekar and Rajadnya also spoke on Mass Education and Village Panchayats, and after about 35 important resolutions were passed at the next sitting, the work of the Conference came to a close.

STABBING AFFRAY IN FRERE ROAD

Knots of clerks in shirt-sleeves, sepoys with bundles of books under their arms along with many other passers-by were seen flying pell-mell in Frere Road, when a Pathan, with others close on his heels, was seen dangling a knife in his hand and running furiously on the road.

Four Pathan suspects were taken into police custody, following this exciting scene in Frere Road, on Saturday noon when, it is alleged, one of the Pathans, in the course of an altercation with Abdul Khuddus, a Pathan Sarang, flashed out a knife and stabbed Khuddus in the back.

The suspect then kept the crowd, who gathered there and chased him, at bay, brandishing his knife, until he with three others, was taken into custody by the police.

The victim was removed to the G. T. Hospital. The cause for provocation is not known.

Enquiries by the Palton Road police are proceeding.

MINISTER'S GARDEN PARTY

Khan Bahadur Cooper, Minister of Local Self-Government, gave a garden party to their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Brabourne on the H.O.H. Fete grounds on Friday evening. Photo shows Lord Brabourne seated on the right of the Khan Bahadur.

MODERN GUJERATI LANGUAGE

Source Of Its Development In Two Centuries

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Javeri, delivered in English on Thursday evening the first lecture on "The Present State of Gujerati Literature" in the series known as "Pakkar Vissonji Madhavji" memorial lectures instituted by the Bombay University.

"Gujerati" as it exists to-day is a language of recent growth, dating hardly two centuries back. It had existed before that time in such an archaic and crude form both as regards vocabulary and construction that it would hardly be understood by present day Gujerati-speaking people.

Continuing Mr. Munshi said Jain Sadhus had contributed enormously to the growth of the langage with their numerous works running into thousands, most of them now rotting in temples and private places.

PLANT OF ENGLISH IN MODERN GUJERATI

Referring to later days and the influence of Kavi Narmadashankar and Kavi Nanalal, he observed that they were English educated people, coming under the sway of that liberal culture of that language. In their works, therefore, the lofty idealism of English played a large part. When they found that their own Mother tongue was hardly sufficient to give full scope to their idealism they fell to borrowing from Sanskrit, as naturally as fish lakes to water.

It later days the Sanskritisation had gone so far, that non-Sanskrit nations like Mussalmans and Parsis were going to other extreme in their dislike of this practice by developing a dialect which can hardly be called Gujerati or at best a worst dialect of it. Importation of Persian and English words, which was the crime of both Hindus as well Parsis, was another undesirable development of the language.

PARSIS' QUOTA

Concluding the speaker said: "Parsis are a jolly nation and are great lovers of fun; their love of humour and fun has played a large part in moulding the lighter side of the Gujerati language."

HIGH SPEED SHORTHAND

Indian's Success

In the international shorthand competitions of the Sloan-Duployan Society, held in December last, a notable success was gained by an Indian competitor, as shown by the results just announced.

The gold medal in Class IV for the best high speed performance was won by Mr. B. R. Singh, of 43 Commercial Buildings, Lahore. The award was made on a net certified speed of 244 words a minute in a test lasting for four-and-a-half minutes.

This result is a near approach to the Indian record set up last year by Mr. E. H. Khawn, of 250 words a minute.

COOLY RUN OVER BY LORRY

A Municipal cooly, working on road-repairs, near Churchgate Station, was badly injured when a lorry, a Ford, No. 924, in trying to avoid him, swerved and ran over his leg, which bled profusely.

After an improvised first aid, rendered by some passers-by, the victim was sent to Hospital.

Mr. B. A. Amre, who after completing his course at the V. J. Technical Institute in 1929, proceeded to England for higher training in Electrical Engineering, has just returned to Bombay after obtaining a diploma in A.M.I.B.E. of London. He has patented a novel invention relating to clocks, incorporating three functions in addition to that of showing time. The mechanism (1) indicates Day and Date which change automatically, (2) switches on a Radio-set at desired time and (3) as usual, rings the Alarm.

S. I. W. SOCIETY'S SCHOOL

The South Indians' Welfare Society has started a Primary School for the education of the children of South Indian residents in North Bombay. The teaching is carried on through the mother-tongue of children. Two trained teachers, a Higher Secondary Trained and a Lower Secondary Trained, have been appointed. Since the 8th of January 1934, the School is in regular working order. One special feature of the School is that individual attention is given to every student. The curriculum of studies has been so framed as to give prominence to moral and physical education. Children are taken once a week (on Thursdays) on excursion so as to create in them an interest in Nature and to develop their observational faculties.

The school is well equipped for the purpose and interested parents are welcome to visit the School during working hours, 10-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. The School is located in Damodardas Haridas Buildings (2nd floor), Lady Hardinge Road, Matunga (B B & C I). For admission application is to be made in the prescribed form which can be had from the Head Master of the School.

To suit the pockets of all, only a nominal fee is charged, Re. 1 for the infant and 1st Class, Rs. 2 for the Second Class and Rs. 3 for the Third Class. For Girls there is a special music class from 8 to 9 a.m.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

A two-day function, which among various items of entertainments, included two dramatic performances, was celebrated by the students of the A.E.S. English School, at Khar, in connection with their First Social Gathering last week. Prof. V. G. Rao presided on the occasion.

The boys and girls of the school played their respective roles creditably.

The President congratulated Mr. N.L. Ghangurde, the Superintendent, on the way he was conducting the school, and gave many useful and practical suggestions as to how to make the school self-supporting and of greater service to the residents of Khar.

The President's donation of Rs. 21 to meet the expenses of the Gathering was highly appreciated by the students, who had themselves, both contributed and collected money for the gathering.

Our Baroda Letter

MOTOR ACCIDENT ENQUIRY

Bihar Relief And Baroda People

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, Feb. 22.

The incident of Visnagar, in which a woman was killed and four others injured, is engaging the serious attention of the Police Department. It is reported that there was a motor accident, and the motor being out of control, the accident happened. The Suba of Mahsana District is investigating the matter.

It is alleged that a son of a police official of the district was responsible for it, while there is another report that the driver was at fault.

WANTED TELEPHONES.

Every Barodian feels the necessity of telephones. In order to expand trade and commerce telephones are essential. It is hoped that the Government of Baroda will try to meet one of the essential demands of the public by providing telephones at low rates. A local weekly, "Sayajivijaya" states that "Baroda, in all its modern requirements, is in want of a public telephone system." Looking to the town planning scheme, it can be said that this problem requires urgent attention of the Government of Baroda.

SADHU SAMMELAN.

Interviewing a Jain reformer about the ensuing Sadhu Sammelan (Saints Gathering) which is to be held at Ahmedabad he said that "In order to keep the high ideals of Jainism all the differences must be sunk and a constructive programme should be formed for social reform, religious uplift and economic freedom.

BIHAR RELIEF.

The local public appreciates the action of the proprietors of "Chronicle" and "Sentinel" and "Samachar" for opening the columns of the papers for receiving contributions for the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The public hopes that it will reach the figure of two lakhs in a few days. A local weekly "Sayajivijaya" in its editorial columns states that "the Chronicle - Sentinel - Samachar" fund has deached the figure of 120.000, and has set up an unique record in the history of Indian Journalism. It has proved the dictum that the "press is the Fourth Estate of the Realm." Local contributions have reached the figure of ten thousand in all, including Rs. 7,000 of the Baroda State Praja Mandal. At Mehsana, Patan, Kalol, Ahmedabad, Anand, etec., it was revealed that the three papers fund has prompted many people to do their bit, for the afflicted people of Bihar; and that bespeaks the popularity of Indian-owned papers of Bombay.

Preparations are in progress to celebrate "Sayaji Week" on 72nd birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

A scheme is put before the public for colonisation of a small plot near race coudse, and lands have been taken by several parties.

GAMBLING ON FUTURES

String Of Interpellations In Bombay Council

The article which appeared last year in the "Daily Gazette," Karachi, advocating whipping to Mahatma Gandhi was dealt with in questions put by Mr. S. Talini in the Bombay Council on Saturday.

Mr. Talani asked whether the attention of Government had been drawn to questions and answers on an adjournment motion in the Legislative Assembly.

Home Member: Yes.

Q: Is it a fact that the Government of India undertook to send all proceedings in this connection to the Bombay Government to take such action as it deemed fit.

Home Member: They undertook to convey the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly to this Government for information.

Q.: If so what action has the Bombay Government taken in the matter?

Home Member: The proceedings were sent to the Commissioner in Sind for information.

"Sutta Khel" Menace.

The questions regarding "Sutta Khel" in the city were put by Mr A N Survey.

Q. Are Government aware that gambling known under the name of American futures or cotton numbers or "Ank Farak" is spreading very rapidly among the poor working classes in Bombay City?

Home Member: Yes.

Q.: Are Government aware of the names, prices and circulation of vernacular daily news-sheets published in the city solely or principally for the purpose of giving information about the closing and opening rates of cotton prices of New York and Liverpool markets with forecasts and advertisements of tipsters and astrologers who profess to give advice on the subject.

Home member: Yes (mentioning the names of 28 such news sheets with varying circulations from 3,000 to 500 a day).

Not Within The Act.

Q.: Are Government aware that even the men in the streets are interested in this news?

Home: Member: Yes.

Q: Will Government state the reason why they do not suppress publication of this news in quarters where its knowledge is used solely for the purpose of gambling.

Home Member: "The publication of the forecasts in newspapers does not come within the provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act which deals with actual wagering or betting only."

Q.: Are Government aware that closed envelopes containing the supposed winning figures relating to cotton prices are sold in the streets of Bombay.

Home Member: Yes.

New Class of Beggars.

Q.: Are Government aware that a new class of beggar called Mustans has come into existence who fleece the ignorant people under the pretence of possessing occult powers of giving the winning numbers.

Home Member: Yes. They are not beggars as a rule. Fakirs, Sadhus and even imbeciles who have not enough intelligence to understand what is being asked of them are included in the category and the betting public seems to believe that these people are able to forecast the number and pester them for the figures.

Q.: Are Government aware of: The punishment inflicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay upon Gopal Narayan for running a gambling house in the guise of a cap shop at Gaiwadi; the number of caps that were found in this shop when the police made a search in it.

The Home Member replied: Gopal Narayan was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. No cap was found in the shop, but only empty cases.

Deterrent Sentences.

Asked what steps Government proposed to take against the spread of cotton gambling the Home Member said: Every effort to exercise the powers granted under the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act against betting in cotton futures is being made by the Police. Government on their part have directed the Public Prosecutors to press for deterrent sentences on persons convicted of such offences.

IMMUNE TO JAIL LIFE

Man With 13 Previous Convictions Gets Deterrent Sentence

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, February 24.

"Jail life has lost all its terror for him. So to my mind he is beyond redemption. His case deserves most deterrent punishment."

Thus remarked Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, yesterday, in the course of his finding in the trial in which Suleman Abdul Raheman, of Bombay; stood charged with cheating in respects of three sums of Rs. 25, Rs. 100 and Rs. 30.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts of the case, according to the prosecution, are that Suleman, the accused, cheated one Narhari Babeji Vaidya, a barber of Bandra, by making false representations to him that a site for shaving saloon could be secured for him in the dock area and a service would be found for him in the docks. Narhari, believing the story of the accused, gave him the money demanded by borrowing from money lenders.

The accused was arrested on June 27 last. He absconded. A warrant for arrest was issued against him. He was later arrested by the Bombay Police in connection with another offence and after the terminaton of his trial for cheating at the High Court Sessions, he was brought to Bandra. He was committed to Sessions by the City Magistrate, Bandra, on December 23 last.

FOUND GUILTY.

The accused was unanimously found guilty by the Jury on the second and third counts, while he was acquitted of the first.

He admitted 13 previous convictions, the last one being by the Bombay High Court.

Accepting the Jury's verdict, the Assistant Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run consecutively.

The Judge, in the course of his finding, observed: "Accused is a hardened criminal. Jail life has lost all its terror for him. He started his career of preying on society as early as 1906. He has continually kept it up since then. Formerly he was given to committing thefts. Of late he has taken to a less risky course of cheating others. So to my mind he is beyond redemption. His case deserves most deterrent punishment. I find that after commitment of this case he has been convicted by the High Court for cheating and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, which he is at present undergoing."

ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT

Sub-Judge Charges Land-Lord In Thana Court

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Feb. 24.

The case, in which Jagannath Atmaram, a retired sub-judge, of Thana, has charged Vikramsingh Dhansingh, a landlord of Bombay with wrongful confinement on February 7 last, came up for hearing yesterday before Mr. M. B. Kunte, the City Magistrate.

Jagannath Atmaram, the complainant, giving evidence, stated that he was living in his own building, at Thana. The accused had a chawl and open space adjoining his (witness) property. He stayed at Bombay and ran a tobacco shop at Sewri. In June last, there was a dispute between them regarding the wire-fencing put up by the witness. On February 7 last, when witness was returning home in the evening, the accused approached him and opened the talk about wire-fencing. Later, the accused caught hold of his right wrist, and dragged him towards his house. The accused had detained him for about 10 minutes. A Christian gentleman rescued him. Witness informed the Police Officer about the incident by letter that very night.

After two other witnesses, a Christian and a Hindu were examined. The Magistrate adjourned the hearing to March 3.

It has been decided to hold an Industrial and Agricultural Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Shirali in the district of North Kanara, on the occasion of the fast approaching Car Festival Celebrations of the Shri Chitrapur Math.

VIRABHUMI VIJAYANAGAR

By Mrs. VINODINI S. GAIKWAR, (Kolhapur).

Six long and eventful centuries will soon have elapsed since the foundation of the illustrious Vijayanagar Empire—the pride and glory of our dear Motherland. Some of our Western brethren have gone so far as to style it a Forgotten Empire. But it is really a matter of great gratification that some true children of India are coming forward to make this Empire of ours

NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN

as it certainly and rightly deserves to be made by all true children and servants of our imperishable India.

This great Empire was founded in 1336 A.D. by Harihar or Hukka and Bukka, the sons of Sangama, who were also assisted by their brothers Marappa, Muddappa and Kampana. It attained the zenith of its glory and greatness during the reign of Krishnadevaraya. Besides being a powerful and prosperous Emperor, he was himself a great poet and promoter of learning and literature. At his court their was a circle of eight brilliant poets, collectively called the

ASHHTA-DIGGAJAS

who led a new literary mode and movement known as Prabandha. This great Emperor Krishnadevaraya, in order to show his sincere appreciation of poetical excellence, once acted, in his inimitable manner, as Pole-bearer of the Palanquin to the pre-eminent Telugu poet, Alasani Peddanna, the author of "Svarochisha-Manu-Charitra." The same famous Emperor is also said to have insisted on fixing a golden bangle on the leg of this poet-laureate as a mark of personal recognition of his outstanding literary merit. During Krishnadevaraya's reign even the potteress Molla excelled in poetry, as is clearly proved by the superior qualities of her admirable "Ramayana." This Emperor himself composed a most excellent Prabandha known by the name of

"AMUKTAMALYADA"

or "Vishnuchittiya", a model for all times, of Bhakti literature, celebrating and extolling the saints and doctrines of Vaishnavism. Even Mohanangi, the daughter of Krishnadevaraya, had written a Shringar-Prabandha called "Marichi-Parinaya," which she submitted in full court where it deservedly received unstinted encomiums at the hands of the poets for its excellent merits. Thus it is quite appropriate that this Emperor should have been, and should continue to be, known by the appellation of "Andhra-Bhoja."

Though the supremacy of the Vijayanagar Empire was broken down in 1565 at the so-called battle of Talikote, the scions of this noble family continued to rule for many years more at Chandragiri and Vellore. (And I think a representative of this renowned Empire lives now in Anegundi and is known as Pampapati). Deputies of this Empire also continued to rule as Nayaks of Tanjore and Madura. And they being Andhras, Telugu literature continued to flourish under them and even under their conquerors, the Marathas, to such an extent that Muddupalani, a courtezan of the Maratha Maharaja Pratapsinha of Tanjore, wrote an excellent Telugu poem known as "Radhikasvantam." This latter-time literature is known as the Southern Telugu School.

I have purposely expatiated on the encouragement and ascendance of the Telugu literature during the regime of the Vijayanagar Emperors and of their deputies and their successors. My intention is that the forthcoming Vijayanagar celebrations should not merely be a Kannad or Karnatak affair as that would, in my opinion, be quite incommensurate with the greatness of Vijayanagar. The Andhras, for instance, are bound in duty to take a very active part in these celebrations.

NOT A CASTE AFFAIR

Similarly it should not merely or mostly or mainly be a Brahmin or Lingait-affair as one might be led to believe from the personnel of the committees as adumbrated in the bi-weekly "Kesari" of Poona dated the 26th December last. Kshatriyas must deem it their sacred duty to take a leading part in this "Shhat-Shata-Samvatsarika-Mahotsava." Mahakali should not be allowed to be elbowed out by Mahalakshmi and Mahasarasvati at the Mahanavami Hill of Vijayanagar.

The celebrators of this auspicious function should keep before their eyes the excellent example of the Shivaji Memorial Society of Poona. They should follow in the footsteps of Rajarshi Shahu Chhatrapati and his worthy son and successor the present Maharajasaheb of Kolhapur who took the right lead in the work of the Shivaji Memorial, India must become able and must be ever ready and prepared to defend herself without exteraneous aid.

The Shivaji Memorial Society has rightly started a Military School; and India has rightly been given an Indian Sandhurst. We cannot now do without an

INDIAN NAVAL ACADEMY

That is now an imperative desideratum; a sine-qua-non of Indian Renaissance. We must forge ahead for sheer self-defence. We cannot forget the ravages of the Emden during the Great World War and the panic created by it in India. This much-desired and would-be-established Academy may be aptly asked to be named after Krishnadevaraya and to be located at Vizagapatam, Negapatam, Calicut or Mangalore or some other part on the Malabar or Coromandal coast best suited for the purpose. Before having a regular Academy a small beginning at least may be immediately made in the form of a Naval School. And funds should be forthcoming for the purpose.

As valour once fostered wealth and learning in the Vijayanagar regime, so must now wealth and learning co-operate to resuscitate valour.

The material is there but it must be properly organised. Misdirected energies must be properly concentrated on useful national purposes. Construction must take the place of destruction. Terroristic tendencies must be completely eradicated and replaced by wholesome discipline and restraint. There is no doubt that even an ounce of the latter commodity is worth more than tons and tons of the former. Patriotism should never deteriorate into a hand-maid of hatred or deceipt but should invariably be trained to the

SERVICE AND DEFENCE

of Love and Truth. Then and then only shall we be able to shed our weakness and acquire real power.

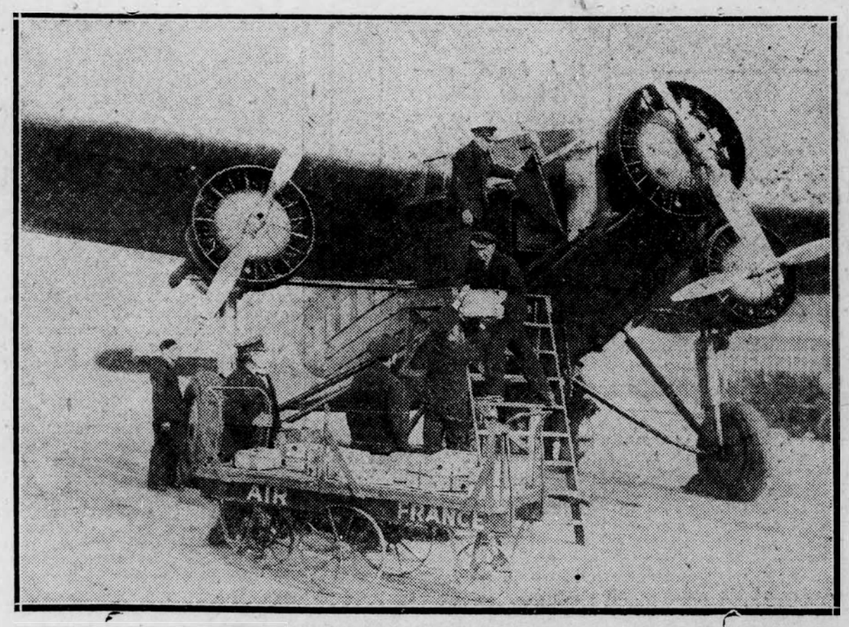
One or two more suggestions and I have done. The Kannadigas should try hard for a United Karnatak on the linguist basis. Vijayanagar would, in my opinion, be in every way a suitable capitol for a powerful and self-respecting Nava-Karnatak. Before that, Kannadigas (and even Telugas, Tamiligas, and even Malayaligas) would do well to settle in large numbers at the

PARAKRAMA-KSHETRA

of Vijayanagar. Land may be acquired for this purpose and comfortable and convenient decent buildings with intervening gardens and open spaces for sports and recreation may be erected on co-operative basis. This process may be hastened if retired Government officers and even Rajas and Maharajas like the rulers of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkottai, Sondur, Mudhol, Jath, Akkalkote, Bobbili, Pithapuram, Parlakimedi, Venkatagiri, Vijanagaram, and Ramnad condescend to build their residences here. Savanur, Banganapalli and even Hyderabad with its numerous feudatories would make a very welcome addition to this formidable array. If this is done and these great and generous princes evince enough liberality, then a very magnificent Karnatak University of Resurgent, refulgent and vigorous Vijayanagar would be a matter of no time. A depopulated and dilapidated Vijayanagar suddenly springing up into repopulated and prosperous Vijayanagar is a consumation devoutly to be wished—a noble ideal energetically to be realised in the near future; for breathes there any true Hindu (or any real Indian for the matter of that) who hath not said and doth not say with all his heart and all his soul

"LONG LIVE VIJAYANAGAR!"

FLIGHT OF GOLD



Because of the high price being paid for gold in London as compared with markets abroad, seven aeroplanes are bringing gold from the Continent to Croydon.
Photo shows:—Unloading half a million pounds' worth of gold from Amsterdam at Croydon.

Mr. J. M. Pardeshi of Poona has been awarded many gold medals and prizes for his skill in the Lathi and Sword play, as also in other physical exercise. He was recently honoured by the public of Poona after his return from a tour in Northern India.

IN DEFENCE OF AN UMBRELLA

By M. A. Mazmudar

A few months ago I had the rare good fortune to devour a delicious literary dish served by that remarkable gentleman (who does not know him?) Gilbert Keith Chesterton. It did my literary appetite ample justice; but, there happened to be, as there always happens to be in a palatable dish, some pungent elements or compounds in it, that did not happen to be congenial to my literary stomach, that is, my mind. Being no man of genius like that remarkable gentleman, I am in immediate danger of overdoing this metaphor, and hence I shall call this literary dish, an essay, and the pungent elements or compounds, certain remarks made by that remarkable gentleman in it.

In "The Romantic in the Rain" (that is the title of the composition), Mr. Chesterton offers a formidable opposition (not physical) to that poor dear article going by the name 'Umbrella.' Mr. Chesterton can never reconcile himself to carrying an umbrella; it is, he says, a pompous Eastern business carried over the heads of despots in the dry, hot lands. A friend in need is a friend indeed; and as I wish to be considered a friend indeed, and do not wish to desert my friend the umbrella in its hour of need, I do wish to stand by it as its defender. Yet, Mr. Chesterton has tremendous advantage over my humble self, considered both from physical and mental points of view; and, I am really lost in the wilderness of doubts as regards the efficacy of my humble opposition. But my old school teacher has engraved upon my mental surface the words 'try, you shall succeed' so deeply, that I am in no mood to give up the attempt. But the point is in danger of being lost. So coming to the point; Mr. Chesterton, expressing his terrible dislike for the pitiable umbrella, who must have committed worlds of sin in her previous birth if Indian philosophy is to be believed in, proceeds to give reasons for this dislike and says, "shut up, an umbrella is an unmanageable walking-stick; open, it is an inadequate tent." Against this statement I raise a Lilliputian note of protest. Something is better than nothing. Nobody can doubt the truth of this golden saying. Hence, I may venture to say, that an unmanageable walking-stick is better than no walking-stick; and an inadequate tent is better than no tent at all.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

To illustrate. On a moon-lit midnight, my friend Mr. V...., who embodied in himself all the physical characteristics of Mr. Pickwick, in addition to those of Sir John Falstaff, was stamping down the main thoroughfare of the little city. The city was charmed into slumber by the silvery sheet of moonlight and the road was quite empty. All of a sudden, some plantain peel had the impudence to creep under his patent leather shoes. Down he went with a soft thud in direct obedience to Newton's great law, and kissed his Mother Earth with all the fervour of a loving child. When he got up he found that his left foot had received a bad sprain. Thank God, he had his umbrella with him. This unmanageable walking-stick helped him to reach home without further injury. Nobody who knew Mr. V.... would have any reason to question the truth of this noctural mishap.

A story is told of an undergraduate. The young gentleman, having contracted an intense love of Nature by means of a study of Wordsworth's poetry, wanted to derive some lesson regarding man and the problem of moral evil and of good. With this end in view, and with the help of his umbrella, he climbed to the roof of his tall house so that he might receive some impulse from the vernal beauty round about him. Being of a meditative turn of mind, he soon lost himself in thought—and lost his balance. He would have been shattered to death, but the umbrella opened at once of its own will and played the part of a parachute, so that the young Wordsworthian reached the ground in safety. The inadequate tent had saved a life.

The aged farmer Ramo was limping down the village-street one day with the support of his big umbrella. Suddenly, there arose a fearful hue and cry behind him, and he became aware of a furious bull charging headlong against him. The old man would have been pierced through and through with the pointed horns of the mad animal, but instinct saved him. Walking right in front of the animal he bent down and opened up his black umbrella with a swishing noise. The brute got frightened, turned back and ran away in the opposite direction. The inadequate tent had been the instrument of saving yet another life.

QUEER PREFERENCE.

Mr. Chesterton administers an additional blow by preferring a mackintosh to an umbrella. I do not know how he has the heart to do this. A mackintosh strips you of your human appearence and makes you look like the unshapely inhabitants of the Netherworld. Often when the night was rendered black by the dark clouds in the sky, I have seen people with their mackintoshes on look like so many phantoms marching through the pitch, proclaiming through the slow drizzle of the rain the glory of death, who gulps down every living being, however powerful.

Mr. Chesterton reasons that surely every man of imagination must feel a tempestuous flame of Celtic romance spring up within himself whenever he puts on a mackintosh. But the umbrella can perform the same sort of magic. A man with an umbrella over him, if he has a grain of imagination in him, must himself be carried away into the wonder, the romance, the splendour, the grandeur, the magic of the mysterious Orient, and must himself feel like an Eastern potentate who used to give away his own weight in gold in charity.

Well, in this blessed age, every honest gentleman has full liberty to express his own opinion, and I shall express my own opinion, by saying that 'age cannot wither nor custom stale' the beauty and utility of the God-given gift to humanity, the umbrella.

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Sir M. Hailey—Recognises Art—Expression Of Nation's Life—Schools Of Art—In India—And Elsewhere—The Persistent Onslaught On Art—Government

Art Notes And Events

Of India—Neglects Claims Of Bombay—Politics And Art—"External Conditions"—Facts And Philosophy—Art Is Not—Leisure-Time Gamble.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Sir Malcolm Hailey during the course of his speech at the Annual Exhibition of the School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow, felt that "there may be many who may not agree with the ideas which I now express to you, but let me make clear the standpoint from which I approach the subject. India is now feeling its way towards a new life of its own and the attainment of that aim will not be achieved merely by the development of its political relations or conditions, or by the improvement of its material circumstances. It must be accompanied by a development of those characteristics which we sum up as 'national feelings' without which no people whatever they may achieve in other ways can claim to have the true position as a nation."

NATIONAL FEELING IS CONSTRUCTIVE CONCEPTION.

"National feeling is not," he added, "a mere assertion of unity that may, in some conditions, be almost artificial or, at all events, merely a reaction to external conditions. True national feeling is a constructive conception based on the desire to give full play to ideas and modes of thought, which people believe to be their essential characteristic."

INDIA SEEKS TO RE-CREATE LIFE.

"Now, at the present moment, when, as I say India is seeking to recreate its own life, we must inevitably view each of our cultural activities mainly in the light of the contribution they are likely to make to the formation of distinctive Indian national character."

SOUL OF THE PEOPLE.

"I suggest to you here that it is particularly in cultural matters that people manifest," he observed, "and maintain their own soul. Commerce, Industry and material matters are of common form; constitutions and political forms are often due to external circumstances and do not always reflect national characteristic. But cultural growths reflect very closely the life of the people they are true expressions of its spirit."

ART IS NATIONAL LIFE, THOUGHT, ENVIRONMENT.

"I know it said, that art is," he remarked, "a universal language, but it is a truer saying that the finer inflections of art are so closely bound up with national life and thought that no one can appreciate any distinct national phase of it apart from its environment. That is, perhaps, peculiarly true of Indian Art."

CULTURAL GROWTH "TOO LIGHTLY REGARDED."

"I suggest," he added, "two things: First, that the importance of fostering the national side of cultural growths is too lightly regarded in India. It is forgotten how large a part they have in forming the true life of the people."

NOT A RETURN TO PAST TECHNIQUE.

"Secondly, that growth (or recreation) of characteristically Indian art is not a simple return to the technique or methods of the past. It means an effort to express Indian feelings and modes of thought even though we may decide to make full use of what we have learnt from the great achievements of Western Art."

SCHOOLS OF ART HELP INDIA'S GROWTH.

"If these two things are true," he concluded, "I think we ought to recognise that a school of art can have a very important place indeed in ministering to one aspect of India's growth." It is entirely right and essential that Sir Malcolm Hailey should have defined his approach to art, despite the "many" who may not agree with his ideas. Not often do we find the desire to think of and discuss art in India independently of the fashionable "puja" to the literary orthodoxy which has been the dominating feature of more than three decades of a super-imposed "revival" of art. The set literary formulas of the "revival" have thrown the question of the right approach to art to oblivion. It has foisted false and conflicting conceptions and values in art.

THE TALLY-CLERKS.

The tally-clerks, masquerading as art exponents, who have been identifying the present in terms of the past think, discuss and appreciate art in every other term and language except those of art. The outlook, aim or method of approach of the archaeologist, the literary romancer, the antique dealer, of the art collector, the philosopher or philologist cannot possibly be identical with those of the art exponent, artist or teacher, eager to examine and re-build art in terms of art.

THE CRUEL PARADOX.

And, yet the sad paradox remains. It is the first fraternity of orthodox high-priests that has with uncanny uniformity and almost in identical terms sought and, more or less, succeeded in laying down literary laws and philosophic formula for the "revival" of "art!" The existence of the second community of workers in actual contact with live realities and struggling to re-build art in daily conditions and environment of the nation has been studiously overlooked. The cruel paradox will persist, as it has persisted for thirty years and more, with the obstinacy characteristic of all orthodox vested interests, until the right approach to art is defined and practically applied to the nation-wide problems of art. Sir Malcolm Hailey is, thus, right in his attempt to define the uncommon approach to art.

ACTUAL FACTS INDEFINITE PHILOSOPHY.

Sir Malcolm is also perfectly justified in asserting the necessity of schools of art in India as ministering to the cultural growth of the nation. But if Sir Malcolm Hailey is really concerned, as he seems to be from his speech, he should proceed farther in his analysis of the actual conditions of art in India and courageously locate the responsibility for the deplorable conditions under which schools of art in India suffer an apologetic existence. He need not go further than the official records to read their tragic story. Actual facts are more eloquent and more convincing than indefinite philosophy. What are the facts? Only recently, the Calcutta School of Art was threatened with extinction by a "retrenchment" committee. The Madras School of Art has been quite effectively "retrenched."

THE PERSISTENT ONSLAUGHT ON ART.

Lord Brabourne's inaugural speech this week at the Bombay Legislative Council contains another instructive evidence of the persistent onslaught on art. "My Government have decided," he said, "to continue the School of Art and to reject the recommendation of the Reorganisation Committee to close it down." Here is another instructive episode of the manner in which the Government of India helps Sir Malcolm Hailey's "constructive conception." Lord Brabourne in the speech to the Council regretted to say that, "the Government of India have not found themselves able to accept our proposals to take over the institution, or even to make a contribution towards its cost."

NO CHANCE TO ART SCHOOLS.

It is just as well that the School of Art in Bombay has been saved their tender attention. The interest of the Government of India is monopolised by South Kensington. The story of the decorations at New Delhi and India House has its obvious moral. The Schools of art in India have no chance, of set purpose, are given no chance. I have already requested Sir Malcolm Hailey to study the official records. May I now request him to consult his friends and colleagues? Every successive Governor of Bombay, for the last fifteen years and more, experienced difficulties, practically, insurmountable, placed in the way of the legitimate claims of Indian artists. Every proposal for facility of instruction and nation-wide employment of Indian artists has been denied persistently by the Government of India.

ART IS NOT AN EXCEPTION.

If Sir Malcolm would study the incidents which shelved the Prize of Delhi Scheme and promoted the South Kensington Scheme in preference, of India House decoration, he would realise that the Government of India have, in actual practice, destroyed the comfortable belief that it is only politics and commerce that react to "external conditions." Art in India depends for its growth, so far as the Government of India are concerned, almost entirely on conditions external to India and extraneous to art. Let him study the debates in the Central Legislature about, say, the India House decorations.

LITERARY ROMANCERS.

If Sir Malcolm touches the "revival" of Indian art, he would be amazed to note the number of lyricists, who have been for three decades romancing with Indian art, in conditions completely alien and "external" to India. It is this benevolent fraternity that has perpetuated "the simple return to the technique or methods of the past." They still foster the profitable belief that reproduction, if it happens to be of the past, is art. The "Puranic" themes are an index to the belief and to its profitable returns, both to the archaic painter and the film-producers. Sir Malcolm has, perhaps, not the time, if he has, the inclination to attempt these details.

GIVE THE SCHOOLS OF ART THE CHANCE.

But, let him, like the Governors of Bombay, actively endeavour to give the Indian schools of art the chance and he will soon know the vital difference between stern facts and indefinite philosophy, between words and deeds, between art in life and art as a leisure-time gamble. The schools of art in India are different from the schools of art elsewhere in Europe only in the manner in which they are completely subdued to conditions external to art and external to India. They have not been secured one hundredth of the attention and active support vouchsafed to art institutions outside India, which are at once educationally indispensable, and a cultural asset—the nation's pride.

INDIA IN CENTRAL ASIA

From Left.—(1) Painter Silk bannr of Boddhi Sattva (From Chien-fo-tung).
(2) Paper painting of Dhyani or Jina (From "Thousand Buddhas" Tun-Huang).
(3) Illustrated block-printed paper leaf showing scene of paradise.
(Courtesy: I. S. Ry. Magazine).

WHEN IT IS "BASANT"

One of the decorative composi tion by Syt. D. B. Jog another of student of the Bombay School of Art. It may be contrasted with the picure bp Syt. Chavda.

PRINCIPAL ROORKEE COLLEGE

THE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY

OF THE ART OF INDIAN DANCE

(BY SITARA DEVI.

Much has been written by Easteirn poets about the glamourou dances of the East which played so great a part in the entertainments provided by Eastern Monarchs from time immemorial for the pleasure of their guests and it is a matter of very great regret that the art of dancing in India which stands in no way inferior to that any other art such as painting, sculpture, poetry,, etc. should have been allowed to have become synonymous with degradation and become so disparaged. All Western countries now pay tribute to the skill of such dancers as Mdme. Pavlova, Adelina Genee, Isadora Duncan and Miss Ruth St. Denis and many others too numerous to mention. It was encouraging in the extreme to hear of the of India's first modern dancer of note was late Kalika Maharaj. He was the greatest exponent of Indian dances who was delighting the Eastern World with his delightful and artistic exhibitions. He gathered from many corners of hidden India information through Nritya Granthas.

GRACE AND ACROBATICS.

Indian dancing differs from

Sitara Devi

Western dancing; in that the former tends to be an exhibition of grace and movement of symbolic character while the latter tends itself more to feats of ability and acrobatic nature. It was the tragic Isadora Duncan who approached closest to the spirit of Oriental dance and it is easy to underststand when one learns that she sought her inspiration in the ruins of ancient Greece. She too, like myself, condemned severely that unnatural form of toe-dancing, It was, however, exquisitley illustrated by Madame Pavlova and is so popular in the modern ballet. Dancing must be natural, for, a contortion ceases to be dancing. It is a spontaneous movement and a primary expression of joy of life—joy of all things—living and beautiful and as much an outspouring of the soul as a burst of Music from the throat of the nightingale. Dancing is a very close ally of music and although the dancer may think of all gestures and poses, the prime inspiration depends upon the accompaniment of good music; should the music not be good, the effect of the dance is bound to be lessoned.

INDIAN MUSIC IS NOT CLOSE TO THE DANCE.

Slowly, but very slowly,—is India beginning to realise that Indian music does not seek close encugh alliance with the dance and it is a regretable fact that a a few of my countrymen and women used to give the dance recitals to the accompaniments of Western Oriental Music played by an entirely European Orchestra and to an entirely Indian Audience, who felt the absence of original charm of Indian Music. The reason for this is not far to see. This art too has been allowed to lapse for want of encouragement. In fact it may not be altogether a surprise when I say that even now quite enlightened persons have contended that these arts are opposed to the interests and ideals of religion. We have however advanced enough to realize now that these once despised arts are the true medium of nature for self expression and cultivation of the aesthetic senses. Luckily for India, there are several our Indian princes, who have been encouraging Indian Art, with a permanent unit of eminent artiste attached to their Durbars In this connection, I should mention the name of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the greatest patron of Indian Music and dance. He is himself an artiste—Certainly a staunch Devotee of Ambika.—At the same

(Continued on page 15.)

NOT EVEN A MATRICULATE!

The following, from a report of the U.P. Legislative Council, published in the "Leader" should be of interest to the engineers and architects in India:—

Chaudhri Baldeva asked:—

1. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether Mr. H.J. Amoore, I.S.E., lately Executive Engineer in the Buildings and Roads branch of the United Provinces Public Works Department, who was appointed Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, in October last, has had any education in the day-classes of any recognised university or college?

(b) Has Mr. Amoore passed even the Matriculation Examination of any University? If so, in what year?

(c) Did Mr. Amoore ever study in any public or high school anywhere?

2. Has the Government permitted Mr. Amoore to go to England for three months—July to October, 1933,—to learn engineering?

3. Will the Government be pleased to say why Mr. Amoore reduced by 80 per cent. the marks given in Geology by the examiner in that subject last session to the second year Civil Engineer class students? Did Mr. Amoore consult the College Board of studies on this subject?

4. Is it a fact that Mr. Amoore has issued orders that the staff in marking the theoretical and practical work of students should see that in future there should not be a difference of more than 20 per cent. between their theoretical and practical work marks?

5. Does the Government realize that some students are good at practical work, while others are good at theoretical work? If so, does the Government approve of the orders of Mr. Amoore on this subject?

MR. AMOORE LAYS DOWN LAWS.

6. (a) Is the Hon. Minister of Education aware of the fact that out of the three full professors at the college the senior-most at this time is there simply because he has been physically incapacitated for any post in his own department, and that he has declared that he neither likes the place, nor the job, and that the other two are seriously looking out for jobs elsewhere even on smaller salaries?

(b) Is is a fact that by giving preferential treatment to some of the juniormost lecturers in the college and by telling others that their posts should be abolished, Mr. Amoore has created great uneasiness in the minds of the senior lecturers?

7. Is it a fact that Mr. Amoore appointed himself examiner in English for the admission examination of the Thomason College, last session?

8. Has Mr. Amoore drafted the language of the new College Diploma in Civil Engineering? Is the language of the Diploma in the form usually employed by other recognized colleges and universities?

9. Did Mrs. Amoore address the third year Civil Engineer class students last session a long letter about their project work?

10. Is it a fact that Mr. Amoore has advised the students of the last third year civil engineer class, who are sitting for Public Service Commission examinations to get their suit of clothes made at Messrs. Asquith and Lords, as that would fetch them more marks in the "viva voce" examination?

11. (a) Is it a fact that a professor of the Thomason College was granted five months' leave on medical certificate last session? (b) Is it a fact that he was drawing more salary while he was on medical leave than what he is drawing now? (c) Is it a fact that he submitted the medical certificate and appeared before the medical boards at Delhi, instead of Roorkee?

12. Is it a fact that Mr. Amoore has agreed to admit to the first year Civil Engineer class this year six other students besides the ten that had qualified for admission in the normal course?

TERMS OF APPOINTMENT.

Is it a fact that four out of six of these students had failed at the college entrance examination this year?

13. (a) Is Mr. Amoore according to the terms of his appointment expected to do teaching work? If so, how many hours per week did he do instruction work last session? (b) How many hours per week did Mr. Amoore's predecessor in office do instruction work?

Mr. J.P. Srivastava replied:—

1. (a) He was educated in a private school, (b) and (c) No. 2. No. 3. He did not reduce the marks by 80 per cent. Does not arise. 4. No. 5. Do not arise. 6. (a) and (b) No. 7. No. 8. Yes; in consultation with the senior members of the staff and with the approval of the department. There is no common form. 9. No. 10. No. 11. (a), (b) and (c) Yes. 12. Yes. Yes. 13. (a) No, but he is expected to teach. There is no record. (b) There is no record.

THE RUSTIC DANCE

Syt. S. D. Chowda of the Bom bay School of Art has shown here the dynamic rustic dance.

A Page About Books And Their Writers

THE ROOSEVELT REGIME

A Sympathetic Study Of America's Gigantic Experiments

THE ROOSEVELT REVOLUTION.—By Ernest K. Lindley. Published by Victor Gollancz, Ltd., (London).

This book is a chronicle of the first phase of Mr. Roosevelt's administration since his advent to the Presidential "gadi" and traces the gigantic American experiment to its roots. At a time when fateful issues are hanging on Mr. Roosevelts's "bold and persistant experimentation" in the realm of politics, economics and finance, this authoritative study of the greatest American of the age and the forces of which he is the embodiment and interpreter in action is most welcome. Mr. Lindley is a reputed American journalist having been connected with the "New York World" and the "Herald Tribune". As a member of the Washington Bureau of the "Tribune" he was booked to do Roosevelt since he became Governor. He published his first book "Franklin D. Roosevelt, a career in progressive democracy" in 1931, and the present work can be termed a companion volume to it.

The chief merit of the book is the authoratative interpretation of the Roosevelt era with the close knowledge and inside information which a first rate journalist of Mr. Lindley's type can command. Though the author in his dispassionate study betrays unbounded admiration for his hero, he is neither a hero-worshipper nor a panegyrist. Throughout he maintains his role of a sympathetic student and honest critic, and his present work can be regarded as an index of the American mind towards the new regime.

The author's appellation of "Revolution" to the Roosevelt regime is rather bold. A revolution, it is, in many respects; but in other respects, especially in international affairs, it is a positive and decisive reaction. In fact, the Roosevelt regime is a revolution at home and reaction abroad. At home, it is a "bloodless revolution."

"AMERICA FIRST."

In his election speech Mr. Hoover said that the campaign "was more than a contest between two men and two praties, it was a contest between two philosophies of Government." Mr. Roosevelt reciprocated by saying "the election day would bring not just a victory or landslide but a revolution." Mr. Roosevelt refused to believe Mr. Hoover's theory that depression was a period penance that the nation should undergo in return for the bounteousness of capitalism in its good moments. Summarising the fundamental issue of the revolution Mr. Roosevelt said "Mr. Hoover believes that farmers and workers must wait for general recovery until some miracle occurs, by which the factory wheels revolve again. I am, however, enough of an American to believe that restoration of prosperity in this country will do more to effectuate world recovery than all promotional schemes of lending money to all backward and crippled countries could do in a generation. In this respect, I am for America first".

Mr. Roosevelt having inherited a breaking economic structure, crumbling banking system and industry in the throes of liquidation menaced by labour discontent from the Hoover administration, staked his all on the "America first" campaign. He set in motion his machinery of Brain Trust, Blanket Codes and other algebrical instruments like R F C, N R A and A A A to restore the normal functioning of people and industry. Having obtained dictatorial powers from the electorate, which no other previous president enjoyed, he did not hesitate to use the emergency powers to restore the balance of the economic world. By a series of sledge hammer blows on financial buccaneers, moneyed barons and industrial guinea pigs, he corrected the ills of industry, got better wage and working hours for labour, put more people in work and has infused a new spirit to battle with the economic depression. Mr. Roosevelts' mission is not yet over; but well begun, it is half done.

This "America first" campaign with its "home recovery" is the Keystone of the Roosevelt Revolution. It has succeeded very well in domestic policy. But representing as it does a "go-back" on Mr. Hoover's international policy, it was mainly responsible for the break-up of the World Economic Conference. It is to the credit of Mr. Roosevelt that this revolution was brought about without bloodshed and without Black Shirt, Brown Shirt or any other underground organisation, with scruptious regard for law and the historic rights of free speech.

NOT A SMALL ACHIEVEMENT

Pandits of finance and apostles of balanced budgets point to soaring deficit in the U. S. budget and question the wisdom as well as the soundness of the American experiment. It should be noted that most of the capital expenditure which goes to swell the deficit is on long-range national recovery programme whose returns are sure but slow. Within the first year of his administration, Mr. Roosevelt has ruthlessly cut down bloated salary list, increased the farm income by over a 1,000 million and put more than 2 million people in work. This is not a small achievement.

According to Mr. Roosevelt's idea of the Greater Social Contract, "Every man has a right to life; and this means that he has also a right to make a comfortable living. He may by sloth or crime decline to exercise that right. But it may not be denied him."

The world has squandered its millions under capitalist guidance for preaching the precious doctrine of "struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest." The American budget deficit is the initial investment for the "Right to life." Surely, it is a good investment. It will pay all and pay well.

K. A. C.

KATHIAWAD'S FIRST GIRLS' HOSTEL

Parents and guardians of girls in Bhavnagar, who attended the inaugural meeting of the Tapibai Mahila Chhatralaya, a hostel for girls, endowed by Sheth Ranchhoddas Gandhi of Mahuva, in memory of his deceased wife Shrimati Tapibai.

A MARATHI BOOK ON BANKING

BANKS AND THEIR WORKING. By Prof. V. G. Kale, Poona No. 4. Price Re. 1.

This is a treatise in Marathi dealing with a very important subject viz., the working of the banks. Prof. Kale is too well-known to require any certificate or even introduction to the public. He has been Professor of Economics for well nigh three decades. He was for three years a member of the Council of State and was then appointed a member of the very first Tariff Board. For several years he has been actively associated with Co-operative Banking and now is at the head of the Poona Central Co-operative Bank. To his vast knowledge of the subject he has thus added experience and has become competent to write an authoritative treatise on Banks. As the author states, this particular booklet is the outcome of the repeated inspiration of the present Chief of Miraj (Senior), but for which this useful book might not have seen the light of day for a considerable time to come.

Day by day people have begun to get into increasing touch with and to take an increasing interest in Banks. Recently the debates in the Assembly and the agitation in the public on the Reserve Bank had the result of quickening the interest of the people in this subject. To all these—and their number is daily growing—this handbook will be a veritable blessing. Banks are known to a large and growing public, but their working is a mystery to them. It is natural that they should be curious to know something about the ways and methods of these institutions. This book is surely sufficient to give them a reasonable grasp of the subject.

This book contains nine chapters and a very illuminating index. The ninth or last chapter contains a list of thirty "Does and Don'ts" and deals with the question "why are Banks wanted and what should be their nature?" This chapter might well have been the first and I for one would advise readers to read the last chapter and the Index to start with. The opening of the First Chapter is rather minatory and if a reader does not want to follow my first advice viz., to begin with the last chapter, my second will be:—"Begin with page 9, from the heading 'the necessity of floating capital,' and go to the end of the chapter. Then take up chapter five p. 65. And then read the book from beginning to end." For one rupee the book is surely cheap. Books of this sort must be written in the vernaculars of India in hundreds for the information of the general public.

P. R. L.

BOOKS RECEIVED

KALAPI CHITRA-DARSHAN: (Chandrakant & Bros., Bombay). Price Rs. 4.

NO OTHER NAME: By Joseph Hocking (Ward Lock & Co., London).

THE HOUSE OF DREAMS: By Katherine Tynan (Ward Lock & Co., London).

THE LONGEST WAY ROUND: By Valentine (Ward Lock and Co., London).

THE OUTLAW SHERIFF: By Hal Dunning (Ward Lock and Co., London).

GUNHEGAR (Mar.): By Lalji Pendse, Bombay.

STUDIES IN ECONOMIC DOCTRINES: By D.J. Joshi and P.P. Thakkar, Bombay Book Depot, Bombay.

A MODERN TRAGEDY: By Phyllis Bentley (Victor Collancz, London). Price 8/6.

LOVE TRIUMPHANT: By Joan Conquest (T. Werner and Laurie, London). Price 7/6.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS (Peshwa Daftar Series): Government of Bombay). Price As. 12.

THE CAPTURE OF SALSETTE: BY THE ENGLISH: (Govt. of Bombay). Price Rs. 2/11.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE ZAMINDARI RYOTS: By N.G. Ranga (Peasants' Protection Committee, Bezwada). Price Re. 1.

THE TRIBES OF THE NILGIRIS: By N.G. Ranga (G.L. Narayan, Bezwada). Price As. 12.

GOLDEN GLEANINGS: By J.R.P. Mody, Bombay.

THE HARIJANS IN REBELLION: By C.B. Agrawal (D.B. Taraporewalla Sons and Co., Bombay). Price Rs. 1/4.

RAJ RAJESHWARI (Guj.): By C. N. Joshi, Bombay.

ZUMANU (Guj.): By Manubhai Jodhani (Divetia and Sons, Ahmedabad). Price As. 12.

ABBAS TYABJI (Guj.): By K.K. Mehta (M. M. Bhat, Ahmedabad). Price As. 3.

TRIVEDI'S CYPHER CODE: By D. R. Trivedi, Bombay.

FROM THE FIRST TO THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN (International Publishers, New York).

JAINISM IN NORTH INDIA: By C.J. Shah, Bombay.

THE PROPHET OF THE DESERT: By Khalid L. Gauba. Times Publishing Company, Lahore. Rs. 5.

EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM: By J. C. Basak, Calcutta. Price As. 6.

AUSTRALIA IN THE WORLD CRISIS—1929-33: By Douglas Copland (Cambridge University Press, London). Price 9/-.

FIRE BRIGADE: By Raymond Otis (Victor Collancz, London). Price 7/6.

GERMAN FAMILY: By L.C.N. Stone (Victor Collancz, London) Price 7/6.

S.S. UTAP: By Mike Pell (International Publishers, New York).

EVERARD BRINGLE: By John Owne (Victor Collancz, London) Price 7/6.

ORTHODOX VIEW OF UNTOUCHABILITY

THE HARIJANS IN REBELLION. By C. B. Agarwal. Price Re. 1/4.

This is a typical Hindu Mahasabha publication. You read a palpably deploring reference therein to the fact that "Both Sikhs and the Muslims have been active in converting the lower classes of the Hindu community to their faiths." The book is more a case for caste Hindus than for the "Depressed" Classes. If, by the way, the lot of the latter is to be improved, it is for the hegemony of the caste Hindus. It is only "the caste Hindus who are desperate about Swaraj." "When the caste Hindus were masters of the land" "Depressed" Classes were much better off than either under the Muslim rule or under the British rule. Therefore the "Depressed" Classes "must join hands with caste Hindus in the struggle for Swaraj." That is the very last sentence in the book.

The price of this book, which is a sort of ambassadorial summary of a biggish Marathi book by this author's guru, is four annas plus one rupee while the worth of this book is four annas only.

At page 38 there is a reference to the minute of dissent appended to the Lothian Committee's Report by Messrs. Tambe, Chintamani and Bakhle, the main theme of which is to reduce the population of the "Depressed" Classes. But the author of this book has simply failed to notice a line in italics at page 222 of that Report which reads:

"Mr. Bakhle does not agree with all that is said in this section." The particular section deals with the "Depressed Classes." This is a fair index to this author's love of scientific inquiry.

The book represents the point of view of those who would solve the problem of "untouchables" by denying it if possible or by minimising the extent thereof as the next best. It is a well-planned and well-concealed attack on Yerowda Pact, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar. Those, who have a few hours really to waste, should ask free copies of this book from the author or should ask five copies for the price of one copy.

P. R. LELE.

RAS TARANG

This small booklet with rosy cover and decent appearance is a collection of ten beautiful poems in Gujarati by Mr. V.T. Desai, B.A., LL.B., They reveal the author's high thoughts and keen observation of Nature. The language is simple and forceful. Poems like "Fule Kyam Ras Veladi" and "Vasant Ekaj Var" are excellent pieces of literary composition, appealing to one's emotions in a singular manner. The booklet can be had from the author, at 104, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6, the price being Ans. 6.

Paris As International University Centre

OVER 7,000 FOREIGN STUDENTS HAILING FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FLOCK TO THIS GAY CITY IN SEARCH OF KNOWLEDGE

Who is there but is aware of the lustre with which the University of Paris shone in the Middle Ages, what time Dante attended its courses, while its theologians strove to restore the unity of a Church divided by the great Western Schism. It was then, as from the 13th to the 15th Century, the foremost intellectual centre in Europe, and students flocked to it from every part of the world. At that time the study of theology held pride of place, but Law, Medicine, and Letters—the "arts," as they were then styled—also attracted many students. It now looks as if the time-honoured University, which, needless to say, has been completely transformed since the Middle Ages, has again fallen upon palmy days and is again playing its old part as an international dispenser of knowledge with greater authority than ever.

Of this, a few figures will afford convincing testimony. On July 31, 1922, the University numbered 21,711 students, of whom 31,711, a proportion of 14.9 per cent were foreigners. On July 31, 1924, the corresponding figures were 22,155 and 3,266, respectively (a proportion of 14.7 per cent foreigners). But by July 31, 1932, a tremendous increase has taken place, the number of students aggregating 33,510, of whom 7,350 were foreigners, a proportion of 21.9 per cent. This figure places the University of Paris in the fore-front of the Universities in the whole world as regards the number of students attending its course. It is to be observed, indeed, that taking into account the whole of the Universities of any one of the great countries which attract foreign students, the number of the latter is barely greater and mostly smaller than that attending the University of Paris alone. In the United States, for instance, for the year 1932-1933, the number of foreign students was 8,220; in Germany (winter half-year 1930-1931), 7,330; in Great Britain for the year 1932-1933, 4,915; in Italy (1932-1933), 2,287.

STRENTH OF FACULTIES.

How are these intellectual guests distributed between the various seats of learning? The subjoined table supplies the answer:

Faculty of	French	Foreign	Total
Law	9,289	1,568	10,857
Faculty of Medicine	5,057	2,332	7,384
Faculty of Science	3,629	887	4,516
Faculty of Letters	6,532	2,493	9,025
Faculty of Pharmacy	1,658	70	1,728
	26,160	7,350	33,510

Of the above, the Faculty of Letters and the Faculty of Medicine are those that would seem to attract the largest proportion of foreign students, the Faculty of Law, to a lesser degree. Medicine and Pharmacy fewest of all. We are thus afforded an insight into the objects whereby a foreigner may be drawn to Paris. Apart from the glamour of a large city, rich in historic associations, monuments and artistic treasures, famous for the variety of pleasures it affords, the influx of foreign students to Paris would appear to be accounted for by the worldwide irradiation of French thought and Literature, and by the renown of French Medical scientists. As against this, in spite of its substantial character, the contribution made by French genius in the field of both pure and applied science appears to be underestimated. It is towards other lands that a foreigner desirous of perfecting his knowledge of Science preferably directs his footsteps. This is a sort of 'a priori' judgment on the mental resources of France which is not consonant with the facts. While it is true that the French excel in the literary branches of knowledge, including Law, or in those which like Medicine are akin to Art, it would be less than justice to forget that France is the home of that scientific rationalism which, beginning with Descartes has produced such men as Lavoisier, Ampere, Arage, Fresnel, Claude Bernard, Berthelot, Pasteur, Henri Poincare, Roux, Painleve, Calmette, Pierre, Currie, Jean Perrin, Georges Claude.

The University of Paris had to organise for the purpose of directing such masses of young men. A special service has been set up at the Sorbonne in order to centralise and place at the disposal of the public full information as to the various means of study

(Continued In Col. 1 & 2)

(Continuer from column 7.)

existing in Paris. There are, indeed, many other centres of culture than the courses at the several Faculties: the College de France, the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, the Ecole des Langues orientales vivantes, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and the Ecole des Arts decoratifs, the Ecole du Louvre, the Conservatoire de Musique, not to mention several higher schools to which admission is exclusively obtained by competitive examinations and which extend their teaching to a small number of foreign alumni. There are likewise various free institutions, such as the Institut Catholique, the Ecole libre des Sciences politiques, the Institut Pasteur, the Ecole superieure d'Electricite, etc.

SOCIAL AMENITIES.

Within the University itself a special agency has been set up for the benefit of the foreign students: Associations of students of either sex(either of a general character, or peculiar to such and such branch or to such and such a nationality. The most important achievement, however, as from 1925, has been the City Universitaire, which owes its being to a foundation of M. Deutsch de la Meurthe. The Cite now comprises 14 French or foreign hostels with 1,862 rooms. It covers more than 100 acres and is constantly adding further buildings. Every country is becoming more and more eager to have its own pavilion in this international city of youth.

Thus with far wider resources, are reappearing the old national Colleges, such as were founded in the 13th century. In the Parisian melting pot an international civilisation is being slowly built up through the contact between the intellectual elites of to-morrow.

THE ARYAN PATH

The "ARYAN PATH" is one of the foremost philosophical journals of the world. The Editors' policy is "to gather together immemorial fragments of that Living Wisdom preached by Sages, especially those of the Orient," and to resuscitate "pure theosophy" and "pure Aryanism." Its contributors include many well-known Western writers. —"NEW BRITAIN," Dec. 13th, 1933.

Principal Contents of January & February, 1934:

"What Is there Worth Saving in European Civilization?"
—By JEAN GUEHENNO.
"Spiritual Democracy."
I. Nationalism — The Great Evil.
—By N. S. SUBBA RAO.
II. Aristocracy and Democracy.
—By H. R. WILLIAMSON.
"Tippoo Sultan's Dreams."
—By R. L. MEGROZ.
"Indian Misrepresentations of Indian Philosophy."
—By Dr. R. NAGA RAJA SARMA.
"Let India Beware."
—By MAX PLOWMAN.
"What Is Conversion?"
—By J. S. COLLIS.
"The Indus Valley Civilization: Two Views."
I.—By H. G. RAWLINSON.
II.—By S. V. VENKATESWARA.
"Civilization To-day & Yesterday"
—By Dr. KALIDAS NAG.
"Caste as A Complement to Democracy."
—By G. HANUMANTHA RAO.
"Wild Deer" Reviewed
—By ETHEL MANNIN.
"Comments on 'Next War,', 'Mussolini', and 'Russian Ambitions'"
—By J. D. BERESFORD.

Principal Contents for March & April Issues:

"Psychism: Its Dangers and Uses"
—By HUGH I'A. FAUSSET.
"Nationalism: Past Failures and Future Hopes."
I. "Nationalism and Religion."
—By Dr. HANS KOHN.
II. Use of Religion in Nationalism.
—By RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE
III. "Nationalism and Aristocracy in Asia".
—By PHILIPPE MAIRET.
"When May We Compromise?"
I.—By G. V. KETKAR.
II—By C. E. M. JOAD
"Merezhkovsky and Dostoevsky"
—By J. M. MURRY.
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—By R. L. MEGROZ.
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I. "Radhakrishnan and Joad."
—By J. D. BERESFORD.
II. "Dasgupta and Chatterji."
—By MAX PLOWMAN.
"Human Livestock."
—By SIR JOHN HARRIS.
"Son of Heaven."
—By LADY HOSIE.
"The New Deal in America."
—By Prof. IRWIN EDMAN.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"You look sweet enough to eat."
"I do eat. Where shall we go?"

* * * *

Expert: "This handwriting suggests patience, benevolence——"
Client: "That will do. It is the writing of the tailor who is to make my next suit."

* * * *

"One of us is a cheat."
"What do you mean?"
"What I say. Five minutes ago I had a fifth ace in my sleeve and now it is gone."

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Judge: "When you saw the accused woman beating her husband, what did you do?"
Witness: "I went out and broke off my engagement."

* * * *

"Doesn't the thought of golden sands, glorious cliffs, and a sparkling sea, make you long?"
Now we'll ask one: "Doesn't a summer holiday make you short?"

* * * *

Judge: "Have you ever appeared as a witness in a suit before?"
Witness: "Oh, yes, Your Honor."
Judge: "What suit was it?"
Witness: "My blue serge."

* * * *

Foreman (on excavation job): "Do you think you are fit for really hard labor?"
Applicant: "Well, some of the best judges in the country have thought so."

* * * *

Wife: "Of course, women are as capable as men. Why, I know a girl of twenty-two who gets the salary of a sales manager in a big house."
Husband: "I don't doubt it, my dear. When did she marry him?"

* * * *

Mrs. Green (at ball game, as pitcher and catcher hold a conference): "What are they talking about?"
Husband: "About what to throw to the next batter."
Mrs. Green: "But they aren't allowed to throw anything except the ball, are they?"

* * * *

Isn't nature wonderful?
So thought the young lady from the metropolis as she gazed soulfully down at a group of tadpoles in a mud puddle.
"And just to think," she murmured, "that all of those ugly little things will some day be big, beautiful butterflies!"

First Business Man: Was the conference a success? What did you decide?
Second Business Man: It was great. We decided to have another conference next week.

* * * *

Stranger: Nobody in this village seems to have a good word for anybody else.
Native: Well, you see, in a little community like this most everybody is more or less related.

* * * *

An enthusiastic golfer returned to his quarters for dinner. As he sat down to the table his wife remarked: "Junior tells me he caddied for you all afternoon."
"Well, well," remarked the golfer. "I thought I'd seen that boy somewhere before."

* * * *

Politician (angrily): Those newspapers tell abominable lies about me.
Friend: And yet they might do worse.
Politician: Do worse! What do you mean?
Friend: They might tell the truth.

* * * *

Little Bertie, aged six, was taking a motor trip with his parents. When they crossed the Vaal River he looked around and showed he was not well pleased.
"Don't you like the Transvaal?" his mother asked.
"It's all right," said Bertie, "but on my geography map it's red."

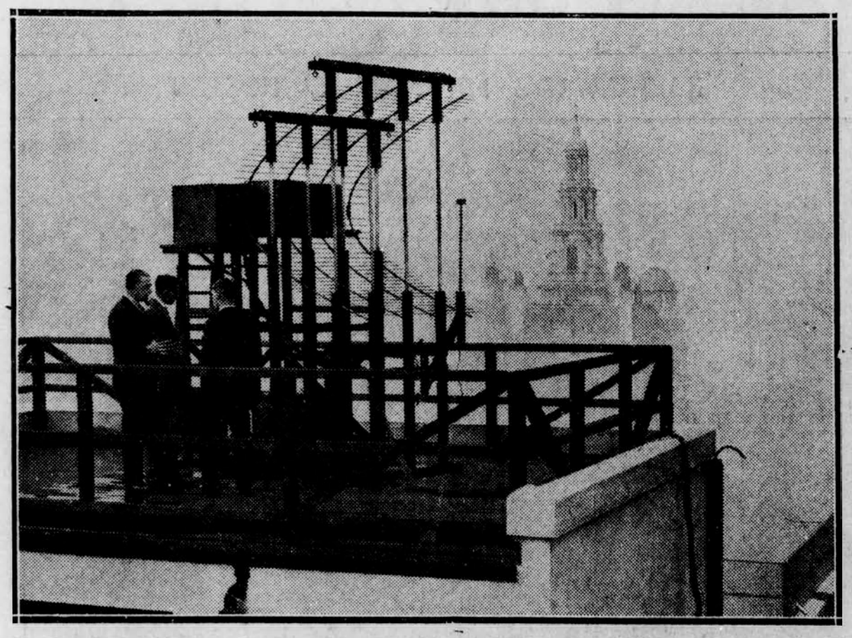
* * * *

On his last call on Friday a commercial traveller was about to receive a small order, when he started searching through his pockets.
"What have you lost?" asked the customer.
"Pencil," replied the traveller, still searching. "Can't think where I left it. I know I had it on Monday."

* * * *

He was a golfer who always played in his oldest clothes. One day he set out for the course, his clubs slung over his shoulder.
Walking down a street he saw a woman leaning over her garden gate, eyeing his approach angrily.
"You're very late," she said, sharply, as he drew level.
"Late?" echoed the astonished golfer.
"Yes, late! You promised to sweep my chimneys at 8, and it's past 9 o'clock now."

MARCONI DELVES INTO MICRO WAVE MYSTERIES



Marchese Marconi is experimenting with new theories in wireless in his new Laboratory, near the roof of Electra House on the Embankment, London. He is exploring the possibilities of micro waves—waves below one metre. That the famous inventor is on the verge of amazing discoveries is considered certain.
Photo shows the new type aerial on the roof of Electra House London.

Brown—Are you on speaking terms with your wife?
Smith—Well, I'm listening again.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

She: "I read a book last night that carried me right back to my childhood."
Second cat: "Yes these modern books go pretty far."

* * * *

A rich young suitor approached the girl's father with some misgivings.
"Er——er, I suppose, sir," he nervously commenced, "that you are aware that I have been making advances to your daughter?"
Father patted him on the back.
"Yes, my boy," he said; "and now what about her poor old dad, eh?"

* * * *

Little Jane was taken house-hunting with her parents, and watched with interest while they opened closet doors and cupboards and peered into stairways and grates.
Finally she exclaimed: "I guess it's no use hunting any longer; you just can't find them."

* * * *

An itinerant musician was stranded in a village one Sunday morning, and as he was playing his cornet in the street, he was approached by the clergyman of the parish, who said, "Do you know the Fourth Commandment, my good man?"
"No," the man replied, "but if you'll just whistle it over, I'll do my best."

* * * *

A man burst into the office of a railway official and demanded that the driver of the 12.15 express should be forbidden to blow the whistle on Sunday mornings.
"Why, that's impossible! What leads you to make such an unreasonable request?"
"Well, our vicar preaches until he hears the train whistle—and that confounded express was twenty minutes late last Sunday!"

* * * *

He showed every promise at school, except that he always muddled his past participles.
After saying, "I have wrote," the master explained to him how wrong it was, and told him to write, "I have written" 100 times.
The lines were left on the master's desk, with the note: "I have wrote 'I have written' 100 times as you told me, and now I have went home."

* * * *

He surveyed the applicant for the post of office-boy with a critical eye.
"What are your credentials, my lad" he asked.
"Well, sir," said the youth brightly, "I haven't got any aunts, uncles or grandmothers, and I don't like going to see football matches."
The other's face lit up.
"Great," he said enthusiastically. "You can start on Monday morning."

* * * *

Joan's auntie was expected, but just when she was due to arrive a telegram came. The child's mother read it aloud: " 'Missed train. Will start same time to-morrow."
After her mother had put it down, Joan picked it up.
Suddenly she burst into a roar of laughter.
"Isn't auntie really silly, mummy?" she said.
"Why, my dear?" asked mother puzzled.
"Well, don't you see," said the child. "If she starts at the same time to-morrow, she'll miss the train again."

"How did you get on in your action for compensation against the man whose dog bit you?"
"His lawyer proved I bit the dog"

* * * *

Prof—"Why are you taking this course, Mr. Brown!"
Stude—"Er, well, because I am very fond of the subject. It gives me a new insight into the problems which—er—I'm called upon to meet in everyday life. It has been an inspiration to me."
Prof—"Very good. Now, Mr. Smith, you tell one."

* * * *

The chief of the firm had been to America and was full of snappy ideas. Among his innovations was a notice on the door:
"Burglars! This door is fitted with electric alarms. If it is touched in any way the police will automatically be notified at once."
One morning, on reaching the office, he found a second notice, which read: "Thanks for the warning. We broke through the wall instead."

* * * *

Brown took the ticket the booking-clerk gave him, picked up his change, and walked down. A few moments later he was back again at the booking-office. "I say," he said to the clerk, "you gave me the wrong change just now."
"Sorry, sir," said the clerk, with a shrug of his shoulders, "it cannot be rectified now. You should have called my attention to it at the time you bought your ticket."
"Well, that's all right, then," said Brown, with a smile. "I'm not worrying. You gave me ten bob too much."

* * * *

An invitation to dinner had been sent to the newly-settled practitioner. In reply, the hostess received an absolutely illegible letter.
"I must know if he accepts or refused," she declared.
"If I were you,' suggested her husband 'I should take it to the chemist. Chemist can always read doctors' letters however, badly they are written."
The chemist looked at the sheet of notepaper which she handed him, and, without waiting for her explanation, went into his dispensary and returned a few minutes later with a bottle, which he handed over the counter.
"There you are, madam" he said. "That will be three and sixpence."

* * * *

There was a crash and a ball came sailing through the kitchen window and landed at the housewife's feet. She quickly rushed to the door, only to find the street deserted.
About half an hour later a timid knock came on the door, and the scared voice of a small boy said:
"Please, ma'am, here comes farver to mend your window."
Looking up the road, she saw a man with a piece of glass approaching the house, so without further ado she returned the ball to the boy and praised him for being so honest.
It did not take the man long to repair the window. Afterwards he turned to the housewife.
"That'll be three-and-four-pence," he said.
"What!" she exclaimed. "Wasn't that boy your son?"
"Lor' luv yer, ma'am," said the glazier, "ain't you his mother?"

EXPLORER SEEKS STRANGE ANIMALS

Tropical Diseases Study Will Be Attempted In South Seas

In search of giant lizards, wild dogs, hairy-eared rhinoceroses and other strange creatures of the South Seas, the 500-ton steam yacht "Southwind" has sailed from New York on a 30,000-mile cruise. Commander George M. Dyott, explorer and traveller heads the expedition which, in addition to looking for specimens for the Bronx Zoo, the Chicago Zoological Society and the Field Museum in Chicago, will attempt to make a medical study of tropical diseases and a photographic record of the strange customs of exotic peoples in the islands of the Southern Pacific.
Commander Dyott said that he expected the "Southwind," which was formerly the oil burning yacht "Owera," would sail from the Todd Shipyards in Brooklyn, where she is being prepared for the eight or ten month trip, but added that the exact time of departure had not been set. The tentative itinerary calls for stops at Miami, where other members of the expedition are expected to join Commander Dyott and his eight companions, who are sailing from here; Jamaica, the Panama Canal and at least thirty islands of the South Seas.
Twenty-foot long carnivorous lizards will be sought in Komodo, in the Dutch East Indies. Commander Dyott also expects to visit Sarawak, the "land of the White Rajah." A two-passenger seaplane, the property of Bryan Sheedy, a member of the expedition, who will be its pilot, will be carried to assist in photographic work and in short trips.

CHINESE FLOOD DISASTER

Preventative Experiments In Bavaria

The report from Shanghai that some ten thousand Chinese have perished owing to floods from the Yellow River draws attention to experiments which have been carried out in the Bavarian Alps on behalf of the Chinese Government by the Research Institute for Waterways and Waterpower—a body founded by Oskar von Miller, creator of the famous German Museum in Munich.
The Institute, which possesses 25 acres of land in the Upper Isar valley, constructed a scale model of the Yellow River and created the same conditions as in the river itself by charging the model stream with carboniferous mud. The volume of water was altered to produce all the varying phases of the river and after each spell of "high water" the bed was examined to find where the mud had been deposited and where former deposits had been carried.
The object of the experiments was to determine to what extent the Yellow River could be compelled to deepen itself by narrowing it and raising its banks.

FROM FAR & NEAR

NUDISM HASTENS OLD AGE.

Dr. Carl Loeb, president of the International Biotherapy Association, has issued a warning against nudism. Strong sunlight, he says, has the same effect on the skin as it has on paint work. It dries it up and causes wrinkles.

* * * *

NO MORE WAR

Delegates representing more than 15,000 New York University students adopted, at a convention a pledge that "under no circumstances will we support the government of the United States in any war it may conduct."
The convention voted to organise and inter-collegiate "anti-war" union and to hold anti-war meetings on national holidays.

* * * *

HAMELIN HONOURS ITS PIPER.

To commemorate the 650th anniversary of the saga of the Pied Piper, a mechanical clock is now being built in the gable of the famous "Hochzeithaus" in Hamelin. At a fixed hour the Pied Piper will appear and blow the traditional melody on his pipe which will be followed by the appearance of the children and the rats.
The clock will be put in operation during the summer and dedicated to the Piper.

* * * *

MOON RADIUM CHARGED

A new theory that the moon is charged with radium is announced by Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, astronomer of Ohio Western University.
Travelling with the speed of light, invisible lunar radium rays, Dr. Stetson says, seem to penetrate deeplp into the earth's atmosphere sufficient to disturb wireless reception.
The evidence of the ray's existence was found in thousands of radio tests made recently between Chicago and Delaware, Ohio, and in some volcanic deposits just uncovered at Naples, Italy.

* * * *

COOKS' PARADISE.

Claimed as the only museum of its kind in the world, the Museum of Cookery at Frankfort-on-Main is celebrating its 25th anniversary. It was opened in 1908 by the International Cooks' Association at their headquarters in the city.
All branches of cooking are dealt with in the Museum from the preparation of edible fungi to the subtleties of flavouring sauces. The historical department contains old recipe books and descriptions of table decorations of centuries ago. There is also a collection of cooking utensils from the earliest times to the present day.

* * * *

WHIRLING DERVISHES

The whirling dervishes of Egypt will no longer perform their famous dance, according to a resolution of the Ministry of Wakfs (Religious Controls).
The Zikr, the traditional chant and dance of the dervishes, has long been one of the most exotic spectacles of the East and a great attraction for tourists.
But the Ministry has decided that the dervishes, who are able-bodied men, no longer bring in enough revenue to justify their maintenance at Government expense.
Their age-old stronghold, the Tekya Monastery, will be turned into a school.

* * * *

DROWNED IN CAR.

Three men and a woman were found drowned in a motor-car taken out of Lough Corrib, within a stone's throw of the houses at Galway.
They were Sergeant Forde and Guard Kenneally, of Maam, Connemara; Miss Laffey, of Carragh, Cornamona, and Mr. Pat Keane, a peace commissioner, of Maam, who was driving.
It is believed that the tragedy occurred when the motor-car was returning from Ballinasloe Mental Hospital.
Apparently Mr. Keane mistook the sheen of the river for the high road, and drove into seven feet of water.

* * * *

499 DISAPPOINTED MEN.

This advertisement drew 500 men from every corner of London to a narrow street off Piccadilly in mail week.
The hour announced for the interview was 5-30 p.m. but by 3 o'clock a determined battalion of jobless men was already lined up in fours.
Police were called to keep the street clear for traffic. As the minutes passed more and more would-be applicants, some on bicycles, poured into the street until it was packed from end to end.
At 5-30 the advertiser opened his door—and a human avalanche swept in. The post was filled, but the hundreds of men who had failed to pass the advertiser's door still lingered in the street.
It was not until 7 o'clock that the last of them quitted the scene of their disappointment.

* * * *

JAP BRIDE FOR ETHIOPIA PRINCE

A Japanese princess for Ethiopia (or Abyssinia) is predicted in the recent application of the second son of Emperor Ras, the ruling sovereign, to Japan for a future bride. Ethiopia and Japan established diplomatic relations in 1933.
Photographs of more than a score of Japanese damsels of good families have been recently sent to the Ethiopian prince named L. A. Abbubah. Out of the whole he has selected as the first choice Miss Masako Kuroda, daughter of Viscount Kuroda, and Miss Shigeko Tabata of Fukuoka as the second choice. The former is 22 years of age, and Miss Tabata 21 years.
The prospective Ethiopian bridegroom is 21 years of age, and is said to be a Christian, desiring only one wife.
The Ethiopian Royal house claims avery ancient lineage, in direct line from Menelik, the son of King Solomon and Queen Sheba of Biblical fame.

* * * *

A SWAN DANCE.

A famous explorer, who has been told that he is dying gave what he described as his "swan dance" at the Rougemont Hotel, Exeter, recently.
Mr. W.J.A. Grant, the host, who is 82, had placed in the ball room a picture of a swan which he had had specially painted for the occasion. Underneath it was printed:
"Explanation. Mr. Grant has been told, rightly or wrongly, that he has not much longer to live, and he thought it a good thing, therefore, to have a swan dance.
"N.B.—Wren a swan feels its end approaching it is reputed to swim to some solitary backwater and there to sing for the first time in its life."
The Dying Swan dance, made famous by Pavlova, was danced by Miss Barbara Spencer Edwards of Teignmouth.
Mr. Grant earlier dined privately at the hotel with a few of his friends, including Elinor Glyn, the authoress. There were nearly 500 guests at the dance and a champagne supper was served.

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WILL INDIA GO NUDIST?

By SHEIKH IFTEKHAR RASOOL.

In 1928, I had the privilege of spending a month in Germany. I had previously heard something of the Nacktkultur movement, but I had no contact with it. I noticed, of course, a greater freedom with regard to bathing than was at that time permitted in England. Since then, I have carefully watched its course, and the present article is the outcome of what I have gathered from magazines and literature written upon the subject.

Will India ever go nudist? Startling as this suggestion may seem, there have been indications that we might be moving in this direction. However, when they are examined, the answer is plain: India will not go nudist not for many summers to come. In all human likelihood, it never will.

It is known to everybody that there exist in Germany and elsewhere on the Continent societies for the practice of nakedness which have created a world-wide interest.

SUNBATHING AND NUDISM.

As the term 'nudism' has been singularly misunderstood, I think it is best to explain what it really is. The term 'sun-bathing' and 'nudism' are often used interchangably. Sometimes the fromer is used as euphimism for the latter. But there is a far reaching difference. Sun-bathing is carried out with a certain amount of clothing. Generally this is reduced to the minimum consistent with the conventional notion of decency. Where the limit is to be drawn, nobody is quite clear.

Nudism, on the contrary, implies the practice of nakedness by men, women, and children, who deliberately repudiate the convention that the body is obscene or offensive. There is thus a fundamental difference of principle between the two.

A survey of the new bathing suits shows that the areas of the body which are covered are constantly diminishing. The new styles for men and women leave little to the imagination. On many sea-sides women open their shoulder straps so as to expose their loveliness to the sun and to the gaze of male admirers. Many consider it no longer necessary to wear chest-protectors while swimming. India is to some extent following the fashion of Europe.

Psychologists recognise the hunger of the body for sunlight and for air. Every child loves to throw off its clothes and to permit its skin to breathe. Grown-ups find nudism, under the proper circumstances, no less stimulating. But they are bound by innumerable inhibitions. However, every day in every way our inhibitions grow weaker. Every year men and women shed more and more clothes and consider with increasing nonchalance the spectacle of the unclothed human body in the theatre, in sports, in swimming pools, at

MR. IFTEKAR RASOOL

the sea-shore, in art, and in the home.

I have met and discussed the subject with several members of this cult who look upon nudism as a philosophy of life, and who consider it a social duty to exercise, to play, and to rest in the altogether without segregating the sexes.

SPREAD OF CULT IN EUROPE

Only a few years ago any such attempt to recreate Eden on earth would have been looked upon as a heinous offence. To-day society looks upon nudism with more friendly eyes. The law, without approving of it, shuts one and sometimes both of its eyes to the practice.

My recent study of the subject and a visit to the Continental cities shows that there is not a single place in the West where nudism has not reached in some form or the other. In Scandanavian countries men and women disport themselves at the sea-shore and in swimming pools without the apology of a loin-cloth. In Sweden gay youths and gay young women play tennis in the nude. Nude bathing prevails in the Soviet Republic.

In Germany, the home of the modern nudist movement, the authorities recognise the right of the nudist to nudity. In Hamburg in Berlin, and in innumerable other places there are nude colonies where men and women spend their week ends and their summers without clothes. I have seen myself a swimming pool in Berlin devoted to mixed bathing. There was nothing particularly thrilling in the sight of the naked bathers after the first shock of surprise.

It is estimated that the nudist movement in Germany has half a million adherents. German nudists, strange to say, are divided along party lines. There are bourgeois, communist, and anarchist nudists. Each group has its own private paradise where it spends its week-ends and indulges in various athletic contest.

In Germany the socialists have most earnestly taken up nudism. To many of the unemployed of either sex nudism recommends itself because it saves expenditure for new suits and new frocks The Youth movement is in sympathy with nudism. German Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls on their long tours through the woods wear as few clothes as possible, and shed them at every possible opportunity. The picture of the young men and young women, sun-tanned from head to foot, playing or dancing together on a green meadow, has the same effect as a lovely painting.

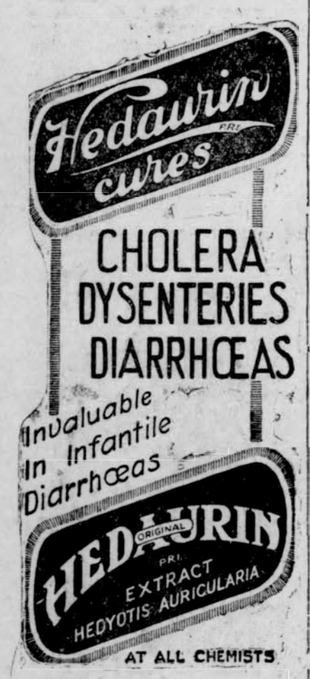
"Alas!" exclaims Vicki Baum, author of "Grand Hotel", in the "Nudist" "human beings are not always so beautiful as animals and plants. The habit of wearing clothes, of living the way we do has deformed our bodies. Even a gezelle would lose its figure if it were compelled to sit at a desk.

Nakedness in itself is not nudism. Natives of the South Sea Islands and Africa may go naked but they are not nudists. The Greeks were not shocked by nudity. The 'Gymnast' was a man who trained naked. A 'gymnasium' was a place where the Greek exercised in the nude. The Greeks had a word for it, but they did not practise nudism. Modern nudism has a philosophy of its own. The Germans invented that philosophy, and they called it by the Greek name 'gymnosophy'. Gymnasophists are naked philosophers.

WILL INDIA CATCH THE INFECTION?

We are not nudists unless we denude ourselves deliberately, to emphasise our revolt against the conventions. The nudists parade under the banner of a new morality. Convinced of the sanctity of their cause, they are apt to deny that sex curiosity is an important element in nudism. Thank goodness, we in India, are not far advanced in sex problems. Hence there is no possibility of catching this lunatic fringe so repidly.

It has taken mankind thousands of years to evolve clothes. It will take many decades before the majority of men and women learn to doff their vestments gracefully without inhibitions. According to our ideas, nulism destroys many values which have constituted hitherto the romance and the poetry of sex. If nudism were to become general, we should have to rewrite our literature, repaint our paintings, and revise our notions, of modesty. The price of Nacktkultur appears to be too high for civilization to pay—especially for our dear Motherland.



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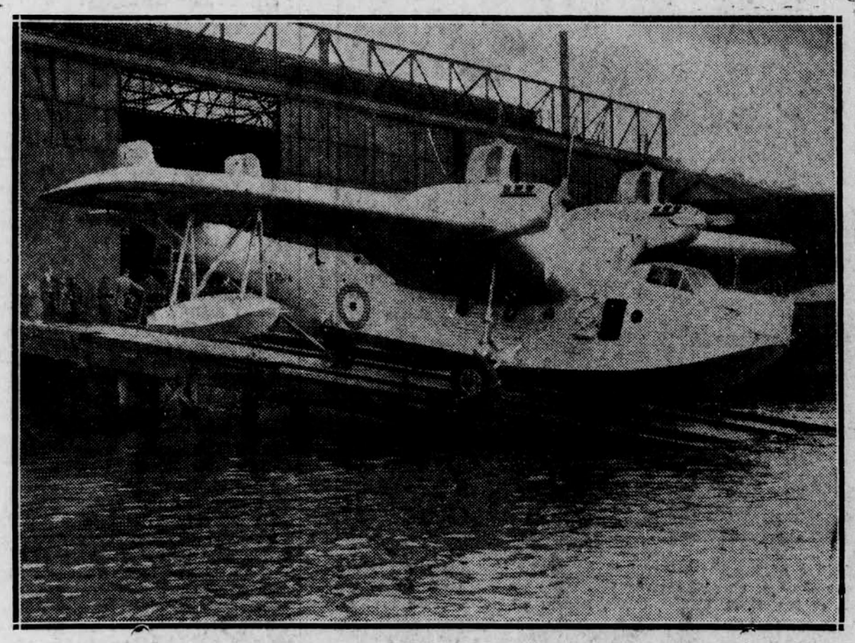
GIANT MILITARY FLYING BOAT



A giant new military flying-boat was launched by Messrs. Short Brothers at Rochester, Kent, last month. The design of the wings of the new machine is very unusual and the plane is fitted with two Rolls-Royce steam-cooled experimental engines. The wing span is 60ft.

EYE AND EVOLUTION

Famous Scientist On Its Vital Part

Professor G. Elliot Smith, the famous anatomist, in a lecture on "The Evolution of the Mind" at the Royal Institution emphasised the significance of the eye in the change from primitive brain to conscious mind.

As the eye dominated, he said, and guided the muscular control of the hand, so man acquired skill in action.

The story of the brain was the story of the co-operation of eye and hand.

"Like each other," observed the visitor who was being shown bungalows in Suburbia by the owner of one.

"Not a bit," replied the owner emphatically.

"They are of the same design, at any rate," said the visitor.

"Oh, you mean the houses?" was the response. "I thought you were referring to the occupants."

(Continued from Col. 7.)

and drove them into the streets."

As a record of events during four critical years of Ireland's history, the "Bulletin" can have few if any rivals. Even for individuals it provides something like a diary of their lives at that period. Time and again the same names flash up—we may know just which were the days of raids on their homes, of their captures and escapes.

And wouldn't some of the recent story-tellers of the British Press, who have invented such marvellous fictions about the escapes of some of our leaders from gaols and internment camps—wouldn't they have given a lot to have read of the far more thrilling ones in real life recorded in the "Bulletin"!

THE POWER BEHIND

As the "Bulletin" continues, its scope increases, until it becomes almost exhaustive in its summaried surveys of happenings in Ireland. With Vol. V., No. 1., issued as for the 1st of June, 1921, we get a detailed account of the treatment of Irish prisoners, and an analysis of election results, and as Supplements matter relating to the Trade Department, Dail Eireann, then accounts of notable Trials, including that of Sean McKeown. Next comes the Peace overtures, the value of this section being the careful chronological arrangement of the whole correspondence passing between President de Valera and Mr. Llyod George. Interesting because of events to-day is the review entitled, "The Power behind the President."

"This brief review shows the solemn uninterrupted progress in recent years of a movement having its roots deep in the past and representing the permanent tradition of the Irish race. . . First activity manifested in a revolt led by a handful of gallant idealists, 1916, it gradually mastered the mind and soul of an awakening nation, and having once mastered them, in the teeth of the most formidable discouragement, and under fearful penal- retains its mastery. There lies a power behind the President."

A Review of the Constitutional Work of Dail Eireann for the period May, 1918, to August, 1921, gives summaries of the work of the Commission of Inquiry into the Resources and Industries of the country; off the functions and working of the Republican Courts of Justice, and the National Arbitration Courts. And a candid criticism of these is appended showing where imperfections lay.

The sections dealing with the Land Settlement Commission is interesting in the light of present-day happenings; we can read later, too, of the achievements of the foreign Consults of the Republic. A mastery criticism of the Peace Proposals of July 20th, and of the suggested partition of Ireland, with special reference to Tyrone and Fermanagh, is set forth at some length.

With the issue of Tuesday, 6th September, 1921 (Vol. V., No. 6) commences the story of the pogroms in the North; perhaps one of the most valuable parts of the whole collected edition of the "Bulletin," as anything like a close contemporary record of those events appears somewhat difficult to find outside the newspaper files in Belfast.

In this connection one should turn on to the issue headed, "Weekly Irish Bulletin of Belfast Atrocities," Vol. 1, No. 1, 31st July, to 22nd May, 1922. The only printed section in the whole of the "Bulletin" bound volume is to be found appended to this special edition dealing with the pogroms, viz., from Monday, 12th June, 1922, to Monday, 17th July, 1922, comprising nine numbers.

CAMP ESCAPES.

On October 6th, 1921, is recorded the visit of the Irish delegation to London, and, following the text of President de Valera's telegram to His Holiness, comes the humorous little heading, "Prisoners and the Eclipse of the Moon," where we can read that thrilling story of the escapes from Ballykinlar and Rath Camps, thanks to the lunar eclipse of that Sunday night, October 16th.

It was the "Bulletin" which was responsible for the publication of the secret circular issued by the British Divisional Commander stationed at Belfast, which disclosed the organisation of an army in N. E. Ulster to be used for the defeat of any settlement which migt be reached by the Conference.

The "Bulletin" suspended publication after the great Republican movement had been sundered by the "Treaty." When it reappeared in the following July it was as the organ of the pro-Treaty party, but even so it contains some valuable historical material down to its last issue on May 16, 1923.

Romance Of "Irish Bulletin"

Fugitive Newspaper Of Days Of Irish Struggle Which Cropped Up From "God Knows Where" Eluding Vigilance Of British Sleuth-Hounds

There is one little corner in London which has a very special interest for London Gaels, and that is, Red Lion Passage, that odd little lane off Holborn that will lead you out to the Gaelic League Offices if you follow it far enough. But in the laneway itself there is a place which must be known to nearly every Irish Catholic in London, and that is, the Catholic Reading Guild, with its windows showing a tempting array of Irish books and its library where the Catholic and non-Catholic enquirer may browse at will, writes Mairin Mitchell in the "News Chronicle."

Ever since its inception, the Catholic Reading Guild has been a meeting place for Irish people in London, and many an Irishman has returned to his native land with the kindliest recollections of the genial and vigorous personality of its Hon. Secretary, Mr. George Coldwell.

But how many have examined a book which to Irish people, must surely be the greatest treasure in all the shop—that sturdy red-bound volume containing practically every number of the "Irish Bulletin" from its first issue of November 11, 1919, to its last on May 16, 1923?

IN THE CELLARS

During the days of the Anglo-Irish conflict as many as thirty or forty of us could be found in the cellars of that bookshop in a day, eagerly reading those precious roneoed sheers, with their "truth in the news" about Ireland, sheets which caue from "God knows where." And that is no exaggeration, because Mr. Coldwell will tell you that the "Bulletin" reached him bearing postmarks from Holland, France, America, Scotland and London. And to-day, when you look at them all neatly bound together, you can still see the creases, where Mr. Coldwell had folded them in his pocket!

To find an outline of the nature and purpose of the "Bulletin," it is necessary to turn to the issue of Friday, November 11, 1921, in Vol. VI. No. 17, where we read:—

"On November 11, 1919, the first issue of the "Irish Bulletin" was published. Six weeks previously (September 20) the entire Republican Press of Ireland had been suppressed. The ban was never lifted, and when it became certain that the majority party in Ireland was not to be permitted to have a public Press of any kind, the decision was taken to institute the "Bulletin." It was designed to circulate principally, not in Ireland, but among the publicists in England and the Continent. At its inception less than 50 copies were printed."

How many of those copies are now extant we wonder?

The account goes on to describe the seizure of copies in the post, but in spite of this only one complete issue of the paper was captured in the whole of eighteen months. "As the British military aggression intensified, the "Irish Bulletin" became more and more a necessary part of Ireland's resistance. Day by day it made public secret documents and other evidence of the real nature of the war upon the Irish people."

Its offices in Dublin were accidentally discovered on March 26th 1921, Auxiliary Cadets taking the whole printing machinery and plant to the Castle. And yet, without a break, out came the "Bulletin" as usual, for there was always standing ready a second secret plant.

When one examines the copies at the Catholic Reading Guild, one is astonished to find that under the very exceptional conditions in which they were published, there scarcely a trace of hurried work. Hardly a fault in spelling can be detected, and most of the copies are extremely clear. They have a real human interest apart from their content; we can see for instance where the ink has been changed, and very occasionally there is a note inserted by hand. Of necessity, in view of their fugitive character, it was not possible to lavish a librarian's care upon the sheets. Thus a good deal of documentation remains to be done; there is indexing and pagination to be undertaken which would surely be a labour of love for some curator of precious papers. The great point is, the collection is practically complete (it may be entirely so, it has not yet been checked up), and the numbers are bound in sequence.

FOR THE HISTORIAN

Some earlier sheets precede the first issue of the "Bulletin"; these are confined to an analysis of raids, arrests, sentences, suppressions, proclamations, and courts-martial, taken month by month, which place valuable material in the hands of the historian, and might fittingly be studied as a complement to Macready's "Annals" by the impartial enquirer. Much of it makes very terrible reading, yet here and there even in these grim records, flashes of humour break through, revealing some of the seemingly irrational acts of the enemy. Under the heading "Supressions," for instance, we read that "the pig market at Tipperary was suppressed by armed police who freed the pigs from the market pens

(Continued in column 4.)

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The Dream: A Tale Of Kathi Idyll

(Specially Rendered From The Charming Marathi Version Published By Miss Sushila Pai Of Rajkot).

I

There is a bardic clan, not unlike the Gallic fraternity or the French troubadours, called charans in Kathiawar. There is a legend of their descent from the Goddess and they are called 'children of the Goddess'. A follower of Truth, Saraswati, the beautiful goddess of eloquence makes of the Charan's inspired tongue her divine throne and he commands respect from both pauper and prince. He is servitor to none but earns his modest living by weaving spells around the hearts of men with the druid-like magic of his bardic inspiration.

* * * *

There are many jagirdars in Kathiawar and they are known locally as Darbars, they extend their patronage to the Charans and treat the latter with a singular respect.

* * * *

The Charan of this tale was an exile out of his home, Kathiawar, driven towards Gujerat by famine. He moved his head towards the sky, silently surveyed, the black clouds filling its expanse and addressed his wife: "Look, Charani, the clouds have congregated and are spread all over our land. Pearls are pouring out of their heart. Our buffaloes will strike the form of elephants. Come, we will return back to our country".

His heart was dancing with joy. Charani was sitting near him absorbed in massaging the hooves of their baffalo and she smiled in response:

"But look out, Charan, this ecstasy will make you lose your head."

"Really, Charani, the peacocks are filling the heavens with their passionate music: and how our Girner scenery must have, gone mad with pure ecstasy!"

"But ar'n't the Charans foolish like peacocks? The sight of clouds makes both dance with emotion....."

"Come, Charani, come. Load our belongings on the baffalo's back, we will start on the trek."

* * * *

The animal in response to the mistress' call woke itself out of the case it was taking in the marsh, on the bank of the tank, and waddled towards the cottage energetically moving its tall as it did so.

Their simple life was not burdened with many belongings—some clothes, a few household utensils. These were soon arranged and tied on the back of the buffalo. Charan and Charani started their trek in the direction of Saurashtra.

It drizzled and it rained on the way and they halted occasionally to dry their wet clothes when the sun shone and again continued the journey. The playful smooth hair and her tresses danced to the rhythm of its frolicsome movements. Her complexion was of gold. Her delicately chiselled brows defined wavelets of ecstasy and love. Charan drank in the delirious sight.

"Imagine", he teased her jokingly", a Charani being burdened with this wealth of beauty and this laughter....."

"Really, Charan, I, too, am troubled with this thought. When we go home, our people will taunt and tease me to death."

"What taunts?" Charan asked.

"Why, they'll demand: What does Charani want with good looks and bold, tinkling laughter? She musn't laugh in a stranger's presence."

"But what can be done about it? Can I help living with the family, my dear, because the elders exercise their right of reproof?" he pleaded.

"I quite agree with you, Charan. But what can I do? Unless I buried myself in fatiguing toil to ruin my good looks and branded my cheek to stop laughter permanently?"

"What are you thinking of, Charani?" her husband rebuked her.

"But what else can one do?" she responded.

"But why not? We won't go home at all. Will settle in some place nearby" he replied deliberately.

* * * *

In a few days' time, they reached the fringe of the Girnar Forest. Trees all about them burst out in exuberance under loads of fruit and blossoms. Streams and rivulets gargled and stood colour full of water. Sprags, white and pure, of springs decorated the hill sides.

Peacocks sang with beautifully arched necks. Nature appeared to be intoxicated with the heady wine of the Varsha season.

* * * *

The delightful sight inspired husband and wife and they began to sing. Saraswati weaved wonders with their poetic tongues and the music of their song filled the emptiness of space.

"I fancy, Charan", said his wife", we should say farewell and part in Ashadh: and how our afflicted hearts will pour out their sadness in song! Hasn't our song at this moment the flavour of that song?"

"What nonsense", he replied, "how can our song have the sweetness of the song after real parting?"

"Ah, if I died and you sang in your grief, would not the music hold a different and distinct Charan?" she demanded.

"But, do you know, if you died, I'll make every tree weep tears. I'll move every stone and distil tears out of its granite heart. Do die once, my dear, and see....."

"Stupid," she laughed, "who would hear the trees' grief if I really died".

(To Be Continued.)

A bridge of bamboo-sticks improvised by the Junagadh State Scout Troops, over the river Goodajali on the occasion of the visit of Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., Dewan of Junagadh, to their Camp at Torania.

NIGHT WATCHMEN

Good Digestion Goes With Sound Sleep

There are a number of persons who have developed bad habits of sleeping, with the result that they lie awake for hours each night, acting the part of night watchmen without pay. We say that this wakefulness is a bad habit, because sleep itself is largely a matter of habit.

We know that sufficient rest is required if we are to enjoy health and that the most perfect form of rest is sleep. We know also that, in general, it is desirable that periods of rest should follow periods of activity, or, in other words that a regular routine of life promotes physical well-being. Nevertheless, the person who has difficulty in sleeping must understand that sleep at a given time for a given period is not essential to health, which means that there is no real danger in not sleeping. No one has ever died from lack of sleep.

The chief worry of the insomniac grows out of a fear that lack of sleep is injurious, and he finds the hours of wakefulness most irritating. He discovers that the most effective way to keep awake is to try to go to sleep through counting sheep, or in some other manner.

There are certain conditions which favour sleep and others which defeat it. It is important to be comfortably warm. Most of us have experienced the repeated wakings in a night when the weather has turned unexpectedly cold. In such cases, it is better to get up and secure extra covering. It is a mistake to go to bed with cold feet. A hot bath before retiring, or the use of a hot-water bottle will overcome this discomfort.

There is a common belief that eating before going to bed interferes with sleep. We are not advocating evening suppers, but we would point out that it is not eating, but rather what you eat that is important. Many people find that a glass of milk or some plain food encourages sleep. Most animals sleep after eating. Good digestion goes with sound sleep, and disorders of the digestion interfere with sleep. The hungry person does not sleep well.

Back of it all lies habit. Moderate fatigue, a regular bedtime, a comfortable bed in a quiet room—all of these promote sleep. The person who is worried or excited will not sleep. Those who have bad sleeping habits should create a new habit, and above all, learn to relax and lie quietly in their beds when awake, using this time for quiet pleasant thinking and planning, or for reading. Under no condition is sleep to be sought by the use of self-prescribed drugs, for this simply leads to a habit which is destructive in its effects.—"Montreal Gazette."

NEW DIABETES CURE

Success Claimed For X-Ray Treatment Of Pituitary And General Glands

Successful treatment of diabtes and high blood pressure through use of the x-ray is announced by the Illinois State medical society.

The treatment described as "a revolutionary and new treatment for two of the most mysterious, fatal and widespread diseases known to modern medicine" consists of small doses of x-ray administered to the pituitary and general glands.

The experiments leading to the discovery were conducted by members of the Illinois central hospital under the direction of Dr. James H. Hutton, a consulting endocrinologist."

The treatment is given, Dr Hutton said, by exposing the patient to carefully measured periods of x-rays in such manner that the rays thoroughly penetrate the pituitary, a small ductless gland on the under side of the brain and the adrenals, small ductless glands located on near each kidney

The new principle on which Dr. Hutton proceeded was that diabetes and high blood pressure are produced by too great activity of the adrenals and pituitary in making their secretions.

"This," the announcement said, "flatly contradicts the orthodox theory and treatment now commonly used, which is based on the opposite notion that diabetes is caused by a deficiency of gland secretions in the pancreas, thereby causing a fatal increase in the normal sugar content of the blood.

"It is our idea," Dr. Hutton said, "that both diabetes and high blood pressure, instead of being deficiency diseases, are actually the result of too much activity by the pituitary and adrenals, with the pituitary gland probably the worse offender of the two.

"It is also our idea that carbohydrate metabolism (the conversion of starches and sugars into energy in the body) is controlled by a balanced mechanism consisting of the pancreas, the pituitary and adrenals."

(Continued from Col. 7.)

trating of affected persons in a few well equipped centres, rather than to have them treated at large in centres which, because of the prohibitive cost, could not be well equipped. Such centres should treat other malaries besides cancer, for psychological effect as well as for practical purpose.

Cancer—A Disease Of Civilisation

No Specific Yet Known, Says Canadian Scientist, Describing Research Advances

Methods of fighting cancer dating back six years or more are now interesting from an historic point of view only, said Dr. J. E. Gendreau, director of the Radium Institute, Montreal, in a lecture delivered in the University of Montreal on the topic "Our Arms Against Cancer in 1934."

Remarking that such are modern advances that operating methods of but few years ago have an historical interest only, Dr. Gendreau first summarized by means of lantern slides and films the latest answers to the question "What is cancer?" and then proceeded to point out the findings of the conference as to methods of cure and prevention.

Cancerous cells, he said, have many characteristics similar to normal cells, hence there is a difficulty in studying them. They can be made to live apparently indefinitely as artificial cultures provided they are fed, and he showed films whereby the natural processes of assimilating and dividing were speeded up.

Cancer, it was agreed by the scientists he said, was a disease of civilization. He gave statistics to show its enormous prevelancy. For example, one person in six over thirty is destined to die of it. Over forty, it is one in seven. One of the chief means of combating it was to be that of educating an intelligent public. Cancer in the early stages was curable. The fear of cancer so far being an entirely deplorable thing, might well be the beginning of wisdom. He showed reproductions of advertisements by manifest quacks purporting to cure cancer. Other victims of cancer, he said, report to home remedies suggested by uneducated and totally irresponsible persons.

RADIATION VALUABLE

Cure nowadays were effected in large proportion by radiation and to a less extent by surgery. Cures by purely chemical methods were nil, although research along chemical lines had not been altogether abandoned. Surgery had been the original method by which successes were achieved, and it was logical to continue to use a proved method. But radiation had gained ground over it. Gamma rays from the X-ray machine were largely used for deep affections and radium for the more superficial. The use of radium was held in high esteem but the paramount difficulty was the tremendous cost.

In X-rays, the trend was to high voltages. The Germans at the conference seemed to adhere largely the lower votages, but the consensus was towards voltages up to a million, and results went to prove the correctness of this usage.

Dr. Gendreau went on to point out the Prophylactic or preventive measures the conference had brought to light. One, ironically enough, was the simple and frequent use of soap and water "and you must scrub plenty." All membrances, particularly those of the mouth and throat, should be subject to frequent cleansing, since cleanliness was the way glands might be kept in proper operation.

Cancer, a disease of civilization, was caused through modern foods and practices. Tar products, particularly the benzines, were bad for health. Breathing of persons cancerously inclined, was a predisposing factor, and so was tobacco smoking in the case of persons cancerously inclined. Coloring matter in food, garments and drinks might lead to cancer, and all coloring matters should be scrutinized from this point of view. Colors, he remarked were frequently tar products.

PREDISPOSITION HEREDITARY

Cancer was hereditary, not through direct passing on the disease, but rather of a passing on the predisposition. Wornds caused cancer. Repetitive wounds were the most frequent reason, but a single wound might be a cause. He had often been called as expert to testify that cancer in a workman had been the result of an accident. He had found it hard to convince, but the conference had backed his previous findings. Irritation was usually the immediate source. Jagged teeth, constant pricking of a tailor's finger by his needle the habit of a shoemaker of keeping nails in his mouth, all were causes. A teacher who used the same hand to close the same French window every day in the same way ultimately developed cancer of the hand.

The lecturer also spoke of the electrical properties of cancer cells, saying that even their wave lengths had been measured. Galvanic action of metallic teeth fillings had been known to cause cancer.

There was also an exposition of hospitalization methods. The trend was towards the concen-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Voice Of Demos

Days Of Monarchy Absolue Or Semi-Absolute Are Numbered Beyond Shadow Of Doubt

(By D. R. MEHER-HOMJI.)

It is a curious fact that on the chequered board of chess a king can be checkmated by lesser forces—forces which although occupying minor positions, rise by subtle moves to a power before which the supposedly all-power ful has to own defeat. No less strange is this phenomenon in actual life, this mere "chequered board of nights and days."

Few indeed are the heads that wear a crown to-day. Thrones have been burnt, and out of their ashes have sprung democratic governments of some form or another. Whether, there will be the Phoenix resurrection of monarchical absolutism remains to be seen; but this much is certain at the moment that mighty thrones have fallen, that sceptre and crown no longer wield the power they used to do before; in a word, that the voice of Demos is heard.

SPANISH REVOLUTION

Spain is the latest recruit to the band of "kingless" nations. Truly, the change is momentous, and fraught with serious potentialities, but it is by no means unique. France had a republic in the 19th century, other countries followed suit later on. Spain has followed the French example a little later, that is all. Not that the Spanish have grown ripe for a republican form of government, not that the English of the 17th century were ripe for a constitutional monarchy, not that the French of 1789 were prepared for the Great Revolution. If the people had to wait for the government for which they were fit, there would probably be no government or rule at all.

The truth that has to be faced is that the people no more get the government they deserve; incidents of modern history will show that the rulers, whether Kings or Cabinets, have to conform to the wishes of the people. A nation that discards the tradition of monarchy does so not because it has become an ardent disciple of the "great revolutionary", Jean Jacques Rousseau, but because the "ancien regime" had either outlived its utility or become discredited in the eyes of the ruled.

In England, absolute monarchy gave way to constitutional monarchy, but it should not be supposed that other European monarchies ruling in collaboration with Parliaments are constitutional monarchies in the English sense of the term. In 1914, before the outbreak of the Great War, there were in Europe only six constitutional monarchies; England, Belgium, Holland and the three Scandinavian countries. The others, Germany, Austria-Hungarry, Spain, Italy and the Balkan States, were semi-absolute monarchies. After the War, this weird specimen of a cross between absolutism and real representative government was found to be uncontrollable, and where a republic was not established by a revolution, a return to absolutism of the Mussolini type was deemed useful as a workable alternative. Absolute monarchy, however, was considered to be too much in contradiction with the spirit and the aspirations of the age.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

The causes of revolution in politics are set out at some length in "The Politics" of Aristotle. For our purpose, it is sufficient to say that a revolution to found a republic is the logical and natural outcome of these gigantic historical movements started in the 17th and the 18th centuries by English, American and French Revolutions. It has been found difficult to arrest the growth of the revolutonary spirit that took the 17th and 18th century monarchies by storm. Few countries in the world to-day defend the ancient regime against the ideas and practice of England, America and France. The impossibility to live in harmony with ancient and outgrown institutions obliges other nations also to stage their '89. If Spain proclaimed in Madrid a republic in 1931, it was because England revolted against the absolute power of the throne in the 17th century because America laid the foundation in the second half of the 18th century of the first great democratic republic, and because France pushed to a successful issue in the 19th century her dour struggle to break the fetters of her ancient monarchical tradition. History, indeed, has a wonderful knack of repeating itself.

It appears that the cataclysm of 1914-18 only strengthened the movement counteracting political tradition. Uptil 1914 the spirit and convention of Monarchy was, in Continental Europe at any rate, stronger than the democratic urge. But the fall of the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs and the Romanoffs has turned thet situation, and every day it is becoming increasingly evident that the rules of constitutional monarchy alone can hold good in the Europe of to-day. Whatever form the constitution may take under dictators like Mussolini or Stalin or Kemal Pasha—or Hitler for that matter—, it is clear beyond doubt that the sentence is passed against monarchy, absolute or semi-absolute. The forces of democracy having been liberated, the sands of monarchy are truly running out.

DAYS OF ABSOLUTISM OVER

A serious illusion it would be, however, for any nation to rely still on any type of absolutism The only way to political contentment and success in the world to-day is the creation of representative governments, solid and efficient. and the recognition of the fact that in organised universal suffrage lies the source of legitimate authority. Such is the writing on the wall for those who are at the helm of affairs, be they Kings, Dictators, Premiers or Presidents, to read and profit by.

THE OBSTACLES IN THE WAY

(Continued from Page 10).

time, Sangita Sanghas are now opening up in many towns, and, Schools have now added music and dancing classes to their curriculum. Of course much is being done in South India and by the University of Madras. There is a distinct sign that soon we too shall be taking our art as seriously as Western nations, and appreciate the art and grace of a dancer,

COSTUMES AND BACKGROUND.

If the effect of the dance is to grounds have also to be considered with care as these may either mar or add greatly to the charm of the performance. A dance is meant to express an idea, therefore every sway of the body, every artistic movement of the arms, even the expression of the eyes, has a certain an important significance. From time immemorial the Orient have idealised their dances, that is to say, they made their dances to fit their song; they sought methods of expressing the emotional context of the song in lifing movement and endeavoured to convey this in living gestures.

DANCING INTRANSITION.

Dancing in India is yet in the transitory stage; but music can be considered to have advanced little furher. The printed word is not the language but a means of representing it, The spoken word which is language itself is only a more or less imperfect agent for the expression of ideas. To describe dancing with any real degree of accuracy, it is likewise necessary that we have an adequate system of technical terms and a set of symbolic characters which will by their form and position represent the entire vocabulary of the action and repose.

GREATEST DISADVANTAGE.

Our greatest disadvantage generally is the lack of positive technical knowledge regarding the exact details of the dancing of the past and we shall be altogether false to the art if we do not adopt and practise a method of transcription that will perpetuate the dances of to-day. For, he art of dancing like the art of singing and music and every other art is a deliberate art. We in India are faced with the othe' difficulties of dancing for the film which is far more difficult than dancing on the actual stage or elsewhere. Indeed, the difficulties of the dancer are innumerable where as in Western countries there are recognised teachers of this art, such an institution in this country is an unknown thing and those who are intent upon recovering from the past the technique of this art have enormous difficulties to overcome. Fortunately in India there are some teachers well versed in the art of Dance and Music Prof. Sukhdev Misra. But they are not much encouraged nor brought to light. Whose fault? I leave it to the judgment and conscience of my brothers and sisters.

INDIA IN CENTRAL ASIA

Painted banner of coarse linen, showing preaching Bodhisattva (Avalokitesvara) seated on lotus throne. Below male and female donors in worshipping attitude (VII-X century A. D.), recovered by Sir Aurel Stein from Cave Shrines of Thousand Buddhas—Chien-fo-tung in Tun-huang oasis in Chinese Turkestan.

(Courtesy: I. S. Ry. Magazine).

FESTIVAL WEEKS IN VIENNA

Indian Music, Film And Dance

The Hindustan Academical Association of Vienna, writes:—

"Among the numerous festivities planned for the coming spring and summer season in Vienna, mention is made here of the

(A) "International Dancing Contest" and the

"International Folk Dance Meeting"

Both arrangements will be made in the form of competitions, same as the "Musical Festival Weeks in Vienna in 1932-33".

The "International Dancing Contest" will offer solo-group dances and ballets and includes exotic and professional and (artistic) dancing; competitors will be free to choose their own style of dance.

The "International Folk Dance Meeting" purposes to offer a show of folk dances in their original form. It is intended not only to give an international jury of prominent scientist and experts an opportunity to judge these dances from a scientific standpoint, but to offer an international audience the performance of a culture and tradition fostered with great care, which is of eminent value and significance to science.

Almost every country in the world has thus far given its consent to partake in the two arrangements mentioned herebefore. I am, therefore, convinced that also India should select and delegate suitable persons and groups to represent this country honourable at these international contest.

(B) "International Film Festival Weeks" to be held during the time from June 16th until July 2nd, 1934. This will be the first festival of the kind wherein all the world will participate. The preparative committee which, same as with the two dancing arrangements, will be under the protectorship of the Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr. Dollfuss, has succeeded in gaining Mr. Ernest Lubitsch, the famous film manager, to act as President of the Jury. Mr. Lubitsch promised to bring almost the most prominent artists of Hollywood over with him from America. Every European film-producing concern has already consented to co-operate.

India has a very important film industry and it is my plan to induce it to participate in the festivities, especially so as Indian films are particularly sought after by the majority of the prospective buyers.

The "International Film Festival Weeks" will comprise also a competition of young talents, in the course of which film actors, singers, stage managers, technicians, etc., will be awarded prizes and premiums by an International Committee."

MOVIE STAR FEARS KIDNAPPING

Mary Pickford Goes Into Hiding

Mary Pickford, heroine of many an movie in which a simple, little country girl is frightened by big, bad men, is under heavy guard for fear that an attempt to kidnap her may be made, says a (Falmouth (Massachusetts) report.

Policemen, with rifles under their arms, are patrolling the grounds of the home of Fulton Oursler, writer whither Miss Pickford fled to-day from Boston, where she told the police she had been trailed by a man and a woman for the last two days.

Frightened, she telephoned to Oursler and he offered her the hospitality of his home, so, escorted by policemen in automobiles, she drove down to Falmouth to-dap to go into a sort of hiding

It is reported from a reliable source that Miss Pickford told Martin King, superintendent of the Boston police she had received a threatening letter. In view of the numerous kidnappings in the United States, Miss Pickford thought no time should be lost in putting herself in a place of comparative safety.

Wherever she went in Boston in the last two daps the mysterious man and the woman, together or separately, had trailed her she, said. The police are now trying to run them down.

A great stir was caused among moviegoers when news of the threat on her life became known, and numerous messages of sympathy were sent to her.

ROOSEVELT'S 300,000 BIRTHDAY MESSAGES

The New Deal smashed another record on Jan. 30 when the celebration of President Roosevelt's birthday reached a new all-time high for presidential fetes not only in the general volume of enthusiasm but above all in the astronomic total of 300.000 messages and presents received.

Outstanding among the freak gestures was a 13,800 word telegram from Alabama, bearing 40,000 signatures. It took two days to send this missive over the wires, and the completed document, 1.280 feet long, was carried to the White House by two messenger boys bearing it on a pole.

National enthusiasm for the "beloved President" caused a considerable portion of the huge volume of correspondence, but part of it was made up of contributions to the Roosevelt drive for funds for the Warm Spring Sanatorium which has contributed so much to the President's recovery from infantile paralysis.

All the great host of persons who attended the 6,000 celebrations of the day throughout the country, heard Roosevelt's radio message to the country. Senders of congratulation ranged all the way from King George to the White House carstakers.

The President spent his usual busy day in his office, knocking off work at 6 o'clock in the evening to preside over his own birthday party.

ON THE PROMENADE

The Queue

(BY PROMENEUR.)

A Maratha yokel from the Ghats who led a party of rustic sight-seers composed of three patriarchal gentlemen, five women, young and old, and a good half-dozen of babies stopped me in the street the other day, near the Flora Fountain and pointed a mute but eloquent finger towards the interminable queue facing the 'Best' widow on the tram 'island'.

The yokels were gaping stupidly with open mouths in profound wonderment that makes these children of the ghats look stupider than they could be. I turned round and looked and shared the vision not unlike St. Paul when the scales fall from his eyes through celestial intervention.

I explained the mystery to my sight-seers as best I could with what results I don't know. Their spokesman demanded to know if those creatures who stood still in a geometrical row were people from the circus. Did I know Karlekar's Circus was performing and that the sight-seers intended honouring it with a visit?

"Certainly not", I told him with a grave face, "these people are waiting to pay money at the window. They are citizens and citizenesses of this place; don't you see they are decent people, Patil? What puts the idea of the circus in your head?"

He muttered satisfaction. But his friends, he pleaded had not warned him about this show. They did the "Kala Ghoda", the Tower and the Museum. It was quite impressive, he must say, but the circus....the....circus.

I watched the queue for some minutes. A dozen people stood there in a straight line with impassive and solemn faces—faces that masked impatience and boredom if they were human enough to be afflicted with either, which is questionable.

I shed, I confess, a secret, sentimental tear. Donkeys, I thought, could hardly display such superb, such angelic patience and stand there for hours while the Deity sat inside the temple and received burnt offerings. Is not the queue the highest water-mark of the noblest civic virtue which compels the consumer of electricity to impose this humanly trying ordeal on his tortured soul already covered with bundles of sack clothes and ashes? Perhaps some of these gentry carried the biblical rations in their pockets and hand bags (a well-dressed Anglo-Indian young lady stood behind an humble servitor who flaunted a brass-buckle on his breast)?

Bombay is truly a democratic city because its citizens submit to this complicated ritual of paying an electricity bill and the corporation selling the article and priding itself on being an efficiently modern public-utility service receives the tribute as no predatory lord could have aspired to do.. The stigma of the trader no longer exists. The Deity sits on his pedestal scratching his scull or leisurely inserting his sheet of carbon paper or ponderously admiring his own calligraphy. He throws a glance through the peep-hole at the queue members of which throw nervous glances at the soiled handkerchief in which the great man blows his nose and probably wonder if such greatness could be assailed by a mere attack of cold.

A creature commanding no important position in the vast clerkdom to which he belongs, he looks without seeing. His look is opaque and it, more than any official insignia betrays his pedigree—the grand order of the counter. He sits and takes the salute without moving a finger except perhaps to artistically fill in his Rs... As... Ps.. column, unlike the haughtist general who reviews or inspects and gives a soldier's salute. The civilian has no manners: he either fawns on you or scowls when you encounter him behind the bureaucratic counter of the P.O. or public office or bank. He is not your servant as some fools imagine. You have to wait on his serene highness' and take your chance. I know a man who refused to sacrifice his or his servant's time and was forthwith bombarded with a series of threatening letters. "This is blackmail" he protested to his friends who were as gentle and law-abiding as himself. "because these people neither collect their bills nor receive payment promptly when I go or send my servant to do so. Whatever happens, I refuse to undergo the tortue of the queue.

(Continued in Col. 3).

HUMAN "METEOR"

Searchlight-Parachutist Leaps Two Thousand Feet

A human meteor flashed from an aeroplane 2,000ft. above Hanworth aerodrome and landed safely.

This spectacular leap, carried out by Mr. F. George, a parachute expert, was carried out to test a new device intended to make night parachutes safe, writes the "News Chronicle."

At the moment of leaving the aeroplane Mr. George pressed a switch in his apparatus, and instantly he was illuminated by a brilliant light, visible for miles around. Watchers on the ground saw the speed at which the "meteor" descended grow less and less until Mr. George landed within a few yards of the aerodrome boundary fence.

"It was a nice soft landing," he said cheerfully.

"Only two parachute jumps have been made at night in England, and this was Mr George's first attempt in the darkness. The apparatus he used consists of miniature searchlights attached to the waist and both wrists.

It is claimed for them that they enable the parachutist to signal to persons on the ground and also to see where he was falling. People living within a wide radius of the point at which a parachutist landed would be able to dash to the scene in case assistance was needed.

CHEAP JAPANESE MOTOR CARS

A two-seater motor car with specifications which include three-speed forward gears with reverse action and shaft drive and designed on the most modern lines will shortly be sold in South Africa at £60, that is of course if the Government does not impose a prohibitive duty on this latest addition to the Japanese competition already menacing trade and commerce in the Union.

This Japanese car has a self-starter and dynamo with induction coil breaker and cutout. The tyres are balloon and it is fitted with four-wheel expanding brakes.

Motor cycles and motor cycle delivery outfits could also be imported to sell at a quarter of the American and British prices. In fact, motor cycles could be sold for £15 and pedal cycles for 35.

Even these astonishing prices are nothing to those for wireless sets, sports goods, and electric equipment. A cabinet model six-valve wireless set, for example, would sell at £8 and table models at £2 and £3. Valves, exact replicas of a famous American 17/6 valve would sell at 12/4 a dozen. In other words, a dozen could be obtained for the price of one cheap British valve.

These and an immense variety of other articles at equally unbeliveably low prices have not yet been put on the market, it was stated, because agents are waiting to see whether, in the coming session, Parliament imposes new duties against Japanese imports.

INDIAN ARTIST

At "Salon Des Artistes Francais," Paris

In the journal entitled 'Les Artistes D'aujourd' hui' the following information about Mr. K. Ananda Mohan Sastry, the young Artist from Madras supplied to us by a correspondent finds a place:—

"Anand. Mohan Sastry, although aged only 25, has presented us at the Salon Des Artistes Francais, works exceptionally masterful and revealing true originality of conception.

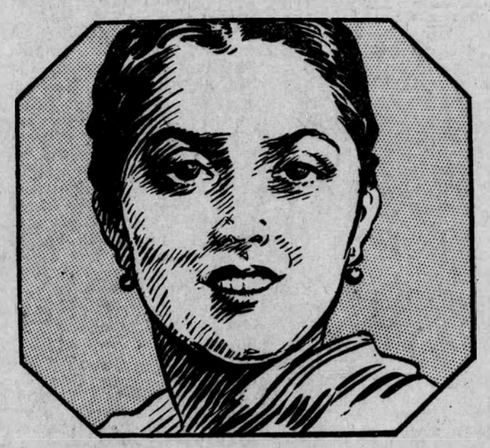
This Artist who lives in India has before him a marvellous field for exploration; his sensibility and refinement, his culture, and his sense of the beautiful, enable him to draw much which he has under his eyes.

His paintings are little living dramas; trutful reproductions of the daily life of his passionate country. Let us add that the manner in which the two scenes entitled: "Shadows" and "Knife Sharpener" are treated, is exceedingly beautiful and they impress us by their richness and by a power that comes to them out of their own perfection; it is the style of a great Artist in whom youthful painting has gained one of its most worthy exponents.

The Government of India has indeed recognised this by choosing, in 1930, some works of Mr. Ananda Mohan Sastry for being shown at the Exhibition of the Imperial Gallery of Arts at London."

(Continued from Col. 7).

His philosophic and refined soul recoiled from the robot-ritual and I should not be surprised if he were burning kerosene oil in the night and his intellectual toil were lighted by the kerosene-fed flame at this moment.



White, lustrous teeth are half of her charm

Listerine Tooth Paste is winning millions on its merit and on its moderate price.

Developed by the makers of Listerine Antispetic, it embodies the latest discoveries of dental science. It employs cleansing and polishing agents unequalled for rapidity and safety in whitening the teeth and brightening the enamel. The clean, healthy sensation it leaves in the mouth will delight you.

Then, compare its price with other quality dentifrices. Listerine Tooth Paste is the greatest value ever offered in a quality tooth paste.

Change to Listerine Tooth Paste. Give it a fair trial and judge it, not by its low price, but by results alone!

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste (and Listerine Antiseptic) recommend the regular use of Prophy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

M19A

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on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
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J11

REGD. NO. B. 1961

The BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Sunday Edition

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

HOW JAPAN FOUGHT 'QUAKE HAVOC AND WON

Towards Bihar Resurrection

HUMAN EFFORTS CANNOT PREVENT COSMIC DISORDERS, BUT HUMAN AGENCY CAN UNDO HARM

Mr. K. F. Nariman sends the following account of the great Earthquake in Japan, in 1923:—

I think that, at this juncture, an authentic description of the great Earthquake in Japan in 1923, from a Japanese publication may be of great interest, particularly to the readers in the affected areas; it may also, to some extent, help the reconstruction work.

On 1st September 1923 at about 11 a.m. several severe shocks were felt in Japan and, according to the records, these shocks continued till the 5th of September, each day with lesser intensity. On an average about a hundred minor shocks were felt each day till the 5th of September, when the shocks were reduced to 26 and then they discontinued. It was considered to be the great earthquake ever recorded in the history of the world. One characteristic feature that proved of greater disaster than the 'quake itself, was the spread of a violent and intensive conflagration in the affected areas for two days continuously after the shocks; several areas were completely enveloped in flames. Tokyo, the Capital of the Empire, was almost reduced to ashes.

Yokohama, the premier commercial port, was practically wiped out. In some places, ground was lifted several feet, in other places, it sank. Similar phenomena of sinking and rising were noticed in sea-bottom and riverbeds, and the former, at certain places, rose from 30 to 100 fathoms. On a survey a month after, i.e. on the 30th September, it was discovered that the ground remained 5 feet higher than pre-'quake level.

HEAVY TOLL OF LIFE.

It was impossible to estimate and gauge correctly the total damage, but it amounted approximately to 5,000,000,000 Yens. Nearly 6 lakhs houses were partially or totally destroyed, either burnt, collapsed or swept away. Out of these, nearly 3 lakhs houses were destroyed in Tokyo alone and 62,000 in Yokohama, and comprised nearly 30 per cent. of houses in the affected area. Nearly a lakh and a half people were killed or seriously injured or missing. But the total number of sufferers and victims during the earthquake amounted to nearly 30 lakhs. Nearly 58,000 were killed in Tokyo alone. Water supply was completely cut off. So also were the communications. Electric lights entirely failed. We can imagine the terrible situation still, with remarkable alacrity and presence of mind, the Japanese, Government and people rose to the occasion, and with a balanced mind and undaunted courage, faced the situation in a manner that evoked admiration from all over the world. Though all means of communications were cut off in the affected areas and Tokyo was completely isolated, still, on the evening of the same day, i.e., on the 1st September, they arranged to send a Radio message to Osaka, and a large number of troops with several equipments ready for help, arrived at Tokyo the next morning. Great service was rendered by Flying Corps and expert aviators were requisitioned immediately from all over the country. Another skilful means of communication, immediately started, was an army of pigeon corps well-trained in carrying messages to and fro the affected areas. By such means communications were maintained till the 7th September when the position was partially restored.

RELIEF BUREAU.

On September 2nd, the very next day, the Government established an Emergency Relief Bureau, with the Prime Minister as the President and the Minister of the Interior as the Vice-President and a representative conference was called on that very day. Also, on the 2nd September, the very next day, the Home Member issued special emergency ordinances, empowering the Government to requisition and control, all food-stuffs, drinks, fuel, houses, ships, vehicles, building materials, personal services, materials for sanitary and medical purposes, and all goods necessary for relief and reconstruction work suitable punishments were provided for breach or evasion of the said ordinances. All troops were immediately requisitioned from all over the country and employed exclusively for the relief work. All the available army stock and provision were placed at the disposal of the victims; and following special corps were urgently formed:—Telegraphic, medical, railway, engineering, etc. All military conveyance such as the gun-carriages, motor buses, lorries, cars, etc., were utilised for conveying the refugees.

As electric lights had failed, all Military and Naval searchlights and lanterns were used for the purpose. At the same time, the very next day, a new national cabinet was formed. All political and other activities were suspended, and the entire energies of State and people were concentrated on relief and restoration work under the leadership of Count Yama Moto. Martial law was also declared in the affected areas, to preserve law and order, to prevent such national calamity being exploited by profiteers and unscrupulous persons, and also to protect lakhs of refugees, who were stranded in the open, unprotected in all parts of the country. On the 7th September, another ordinance was promulgated, postponing payments of all individual liabilities and extending periods of bills and prohibiting profiteering. At the same time, collection of taxes, land revenue and other State dues were either considerably modified or entirely suspended, for a year in the affected area. Government advanced loans at 4 per cent. repayable by very easy instalments in the course of 50 years, for restoration and reconstruction, by individual efforts. Special city-planning laws were also enacted. At the same time, import duties were considerably reduced on articles necessary for relief, restoration and reconstruction work, such as building materials, machinery, food-stuff, some kinds of medicine, blankets, yarn, cement, stationery, glass, iron, construction material and stores.

EMPEROR SETS EXAMPLE.

On the 4th of September, the Emperor donated 10 million Yens from his private purse and issued an imperial edict and appeal so that the State officials and wealthy citizens and nobility from all over the country had to make similar generous donations. Besides the response from the European countries and particularly, from America was very great. The Commander of American Squadron, lying in the vicinity, at once placed at the disposal of the victims, without payment, stock, including food-stuff, of the value of 2-1/2 lakh Yens. American Red Cross Society, under the presidentship of Mr. Coolridge, decided to raise a relief fund of about 50 million dollars. Total subscription from American states was about 10 million dollars.

In England Lord Mayor's Mansion House Fund amounted to about 18,00,000 pounds. Italian Government contributed one lakh dollars. China two lakhs Yuans, from the Government Treasury. Besides, 10,000 pounds worth of articles were immediately despatched from London Mansion House Fund. The total contributions from Britain and Dominions came to several lakhs of pounds. The Canadian, Australian and South African Governments had also given their shares. Further, large stocks, of tons of food, medicine, provision, clothes, etc., were despatched from various parts of the world.

Indian collections, it is stated, come to about 4 lakhs rupees, including Rs. 5,000 from Lord Reading, the then Viceroy. Bombay Relief Fund Committee was formed under the presidentship of the Governor. Besides, several Indian merchants, having business connection with Japan, made large donations, most prominent part being played by the well-known Marwadi firm Anandilal Poddar and Co.

IMPERIAL EDICTS

It would be interesting to reproduce some extracts from the Imperial edicts issued at the time:—

"Whilst we deplore the happening of such calamity under our own rule..... We consider that the only course left for us now is to lose no amount in doing all that within our power and to set at rest the minds of the people. At an extraordinary moment an extraordinary decision is needed. We entertain deep concern in this regard and have commanded Government officials to devise measures for quick relief and by providing for the urgent needs of the people, to bring our sympathy and love towards them into immediate evidence ... With the unforeseen visit of the catastrophe, the city of Tokiyo has entirely lost its former prosperous cantors, but remains, nevertheless, its position as the National Capital. The remedial work, therefore, ought not to consist merely in the reparation of the quandam metropolis but in ample provision for the future developments of the city, completely to transform the avenues and streets..... We have, therefore, commanded Our Prime Minister to establish at the earliest moment a special institution for the reconstruction of the capital and city. The Government Officials are charged, in application of Our sincere purposes, to encourage in the relief of the suffering of the people..... The general nation are ordered to assist in the realisation of the Government undertaking and earnestly to fulfil their duty to the public thereby, strengthening the foundation of our Empire."

"We deem that the prosperity of a State is founded on the sturdy spirit of its nationals, and hence, they must foster the spirit so that the national foundation may be strengthened. This is the time when the people must be one in the courageous endeavours for the prosperity and expansion of the country. They must discard all frivolous habits, and lead a sincere and strong life avoiding rashness and extremism and they must observe public morality and public order. They must be filled with righteous

(Continued on page 7)

SMUGGLING OF ARMS

Central & Local Govts. Fully Alive To Problem, Assures Haig

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

In the Legislative Assembly today replying to Sir Henry Gidney regarding smuggling of arms and ammunition in India during the past ten years Sir Harry Haig stated that it would be difficult to give full information of the number of cases that had come to the notice of the Customs and the Police authorities at various Indian ports of illicit importation of arms and ammunition into India via sea ports.

Sir Harry Haig added apart from seizures made by the Customs authorities seizure of arms in illicit possession, some of which were illicitly imported, were frequently made by police. The problem of smuggling was, however, one to which the Government of India and the Local Governments were fully alive.

Sir Harry Haig assured Sir Henry Gidney that they were in constant consultation both with Home authorities and Local Governments as to measures to be taken to prevent it.—A. P.

KASHMIR FIRING JUSTIFIED

Official Communique Says It Was Absolutely Necessary

SIALKOT, Feb. 24

The following communique has been issued by the Kashmir Government:

"His Highness' Government have already published brief reports in their communiques of 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th February about the firing at Pulwana and Bijbehara. Dr. Abdurrashid, Additional District Magistrate, Kashmir who was deputed to enquire into Bijbehara firing has reported that firing was absolutely necessary and that if this had not been done the lives and properties of peaceful citizens would have been greatly endangered.

"He further reported that firing was perfectly controlled and not a single shot was fired unnecessarily. Mr. Saraf, 1st class Magistrate who enquired into Pulwana firing has reported that all possible efforts to deal peacefully with a mob numbering between eight to nine thousand having failed, firing was essential and justified to avoid loss of life and properties and particularly to save the Government treasury which contained Rs. 60,000 in cash.

"Firing was carried out under adequate control and to the minimum extent. No firing has occurred anywhere else in the State."—A. P.

M. C. C. Win Colombo Match By 8 Runs

Home Team's Tragic Collapse In Second Venture

SCORES AT A GLANCE

M. C. C. First Innings	155
Indo-Ceylon First Innings	104
M. C. C. Second Innings	78
Indo-Ceylon Second Innings	121

COLOMBO, Feb. 24.

Resuming their second innings on Saturday the Indo-Ceylon were all out for 121, the M. C. C. winning the match by eight runs.

Although the match this morning could hardly be expected to last for more than an hour and half, the great interest was taken in the fortunes of the game and when play commenced no more tickets could be brought at the gates.

Wazir Ali and Amarnath resumed the home innings requiring 49 runs to win. They stole three sharp singles from the first three balls sent down by Verity who with Nichols opened the bowling.

Nichols conceded 3, 1, 2, and 1 in his first over, excellent running between the wickets being again noticeable. In his second over however Verity had Wazir Ali out l.b.w. for 42 and in Nichols' next over Amarnath was completely beaten and bowled for 30.

SURPRISING COLLAPSE

Not even the most pessimistic among the Indo-Ceylon's supporters could have visualised the kind of collapse with the M.C.C. bowlers brought about after the break up of Wazir Ali-Amarnath partnership. The wickets fell at bewilderingly short intervals—two batsmen as a matter of fact. (Amarsingh and Joseph) were out to the first ball they received.

Clark came in place of Nichols at 103 and took two wickets with the fifth and sixth balls of his first over. Dilawar Hussain attempted a turn to the leg and was given out l.b.w. Amarsingh was given cheers when he came in but he met the same fate as in the first innings out to the first ball. This must be a really unique experience to any player.

VERITY'S SUCCESS

In Verity's next over again two wickets fell to successive balls. Jayawickreme made a weak shot to mid-off and the resultant catch was gratefully accepted by Valentine and Joseph snicked the first ball he received into the safe hands of Nichols at slip.

Schokman and Kelaart played for a while as though they were likely to force a recovery but these hopes were shattered when Clark spread-eagled Kelaart's wickets with an unplayable ball.

ALL OUT FOR 121

Dilawar Hussain, Amarsingh Jayawickreme and Joseph were all out at 103 within a space of 8 balls, and Kellaart was out at 109. The hope of victory had now completely vanished, but Gunasekera played up so purposefully that he revived the hopes again. Schokman, the hero of the first innings kept his end up valiantly, while Gunsekera was taking courage in his hands and went for the fast bowling which was specially served up for his sake. He made Valentine visibly uneasy by actually hitting up 13 runs in as many minutes, including one fine on-drive to the boundary off Clar. But the Northants fast bowler shattered his wicket with the last ball of his sixth over this morning.

M.C.C. CHEERED

M.C.C. has thus orced a glorious victory by eight runs. At the close, the great crowd was forgetting their little differences over barracking and such other minor matters and gave a rousing ovation to the victors, and the salvoes of these spontaneous and undoubtely sincere cheers were heard for nearly 15 minutes until all the players had departed.

It was a great finish to the most thrilling game of the whole tour.

The match ended at 12/5, the play lasting exactly one hour. In all 16 overs were bowled, Verity and Nichols five overs each, and Clark six.

SCORES

INDO-CEYLON (2nd Innings)

Brindley l.b.w. b Marriott	5
Wazir Ali l.b.w. b Verity	42
Amarnath b Nichols	30
C S Naidu b Nichols ...	13
Jayawickreme c Valentine b Verity	7
Dilawar Hussain l.b.w. b Clark	4
Amarsingh c Levett b Clark	0
Joseph c Nichols b Verity ...	0
Kelaart b Clark	3
Schokman not out	1
Dr. Gunasekera b Clark	13
Extras	3
Total	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Clark	13	3	38	4
Nichols	12	2	42	2
Marriott	8	2	15	1
Verity	9	2	23	3
Langridge	2	2	0	0

EXPEDITION TO NANGA PARBAT

Himalayan Club Members Invited To Join Party

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24.

It is understood that the advance party of expedition to the Nanga Parbat will arrive in India early in April.

The party consists among others, of Herr Willy Merke, leader and Herr Wieland, who was the member of Professor Dyhren Forth's Kanchenjunga Expedition of 1930 and arrives Bombay in April by the Lloyd Triestino Steamer "Victoria."

Before proceeding to Srinagar wherefrom they will attempt to climb the peak, Mr. Merke intends to visit Darjeeling to inspect Sherpa and Bhutia porters to be employed in the Nanga Parbat venture.

It is further learnt that three members of the Himalayan Club including Captain Frier of the Gilgit Scouts, who was one of the Merke's Party members in 1932, have been invited to join the expedition.—United Press.

MOLLISONS' LATEST

Opine That Stratosphere Would Be Next Step

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The stratosphere be the next step was the opinion expressed by Mrs. Amy Mollison, who arrived in London to-day after a holiday, in the United States. She declared she was now well enough again, and said that she and her husband would now prepare for the air race to Australia in October and after that, she thought, the stratosphere was their idea for an experiment.

Mrs. Mollison said they were interested in the stratosphere only as far as the high speed of aeroplanes was concerned.

The anniversary of the Kanya Gurukula will be held on the 27th, 28th of February and the first and second of March 1934 in the Gurukula building 18 Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun. Lectures and sermons will be delivered by sanyasis, scholars and lady publicists.

Protest Leads To Tragedy At Halol

Congressman Alleged To Have Been Shot Dead By Police Constable

DOHAD, Feb. 22.

(From Our Correspondent)

Information has been received from Rameshera, a viliage in Halol Taluqua of Panchmahals district of the alleged murder of Sjt. Vaghjibhai Patel on the 17th inst. The deceased was a prominent Congress worker of the district.

It appears that on the evening of 17th February there was some haggling between a peasant and a constable when it is alleged that the constable was bullying the farmer. Sjt. Vaghajibhai protested against the mal-treatment whereupon it is alleged the constable getting annoyed went out and returned with a rifle and shot Vaghjibhai.

Police enquiries are on foot and the suspected policeman has been arrested. Mr. Vaghjibhai's dying declaration was recorded by the Magistrate at Halol.

A meeting convened to be held for Bihar Relief had to be postponed at Halol due to this sad event.

COMMUNISTS ARRESTED

Mann And Pollitt To Be Charged For Sedition

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The well-known Communists Tom Mann and Harry Pollitt have been arrested in London, it is understood in connection with alleged seditious speeches at Glamorgan last week.—Reuter.

NO VISAS TO DEFAULTERS

(Speial Cable).

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

Republican McDadden introduced a bill forbidding the issue of visas to immigrants from those countries who had defaulted debts either to the Government or the citizens

TITULESCU SERIOUSLY ILL

Vienna's Greatest Specialist Called In For Consultation

(Special Cable).

BUKHAREST, Feb. 23.

M. Titulescu, the Foreign Minister of Bukharest is seriously ill with ear trouble.

Local doctors operated, but it was considered advisable to consult Vienna's greatest specialist Doctor Naeman who will arrive in Bukharest to-morrow.

The S.D.O., the Assistant Superintendent of Police and Munsiff of the Maulavibazar (Assam), have collected Rs. 2,000 for the Viceroy's Relief Fund.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BR ELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.